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Insect Bites or Stings, Itch, Ringworm, and other Skin Ailments, use
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,639—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1896.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
P.M. CALEDONIA	7358	W. B. Andrews	21st March
SUTLEJ	4304	A. Symons	28th "
P.&O. PENINSULAR	5037	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th "
P.M.S. AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	18th "
P.&O.S. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Welchell	25th "
P.M.S. CALEDONIA	7358	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
SUTLEJ	4302	A. Symons	9th "
P.&O.S. CARTHAGE	5063	M. DeHorne	16th "
			FRIDAY, 5 P. M.
GANGES	4326	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th "

The Steamers marked P. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked P.&O.S. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked P. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked P. M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

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Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo. Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
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H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th February 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Vassovich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

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TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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MARIA TERESA	V. Ghersmann	3,042	350	7th April '96
ELEKTRA	F. Kossovich	3,135	350	7th May '96
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th June '96

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MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	21st Mar. 96

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 10, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
OCEANIEN	4259	C. Schmitz	21st March 1896.
ERNEST SIMONS	5520	C. Descroix	18th April "
YARRA	4255	C. de Maubeuge	16th May "
SYDNEY	4222	C. Aubert	13th June "
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July "
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
NATAL	Verron	4,074	9th April, 1896.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipp at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. ALPHEE, Captain Etienne, will SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA and BUSHIRE, on or about the 9th April, 1896.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
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S S.S.R. RUBATTINO ..... 2nd April 1896

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

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Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

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BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 9th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 6, 1896.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st March at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS
S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 28th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.
S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th March, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on or about the 19th March, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahre'n, Bushire, Fao, and Bussreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, about the 24th March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S.S. "KANGRA," 1,994 tons, about the 25th March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.
S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, sailing about 28th March.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th March, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
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A VALUABLE NERVE STIMULANT
A POWERFUL AID TO DIGESTION
WILL BE FOUND IN
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One of the best preparations of this wonderful drug. It prevents or speedily removes the effects of excessive exertion and fatigue, appeases hunger and thirst and is a reliable Tonic for Convalescents.
PRICE Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.
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Sarsaparilla will purify the blood, build up sound tissue, and restore you to normal health—but you must be sure
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KEMP'S TWO EXTRACTS
are GUARANTEED freshly made and always in the finest condition.
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Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an
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will be given in the
TOWN HALL
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 19th MARCH, 1896,
at 9-15 p.m.,
When "THE ANCIENT MARINER" will be performed by a Chorus of sixty voices. The usual Pianoforte Accompaniment will be supplemented by the Organ.
SOLOISTS.
Soprano—Miss N.TUDBALL. | Tenor—Mr. R.F. CHISHOLM.
Contralto—Mrs. MACBETH. | Baritone—Mr. BASIL SCOTT.
Bass—Mr. H. M. STEUART.
Pianist—Miss FLOWER.
Organist—Mr. G. R. JOHNSTON.
Conductor—Mr. R. B. NIXON.
Tickets may be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 3.
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And Triumphant Success of India's Most Popular Entertainers.
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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
First complete change of programme.
GREATER, GRANDER, AND BETTER THAN EVER.
READ A FEW OF THE ITEMS.
GROUPING THE COLOURS.
GROUPING THE COLOURS.
Introducing the National Airs of England, Germany, France, &c., terminating with "TABLEAU OF BRITANNIA" with the dear old UNION JACK on top that
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New Grotesque Originality The "Rich Man" and the "Poor Man."
AFTER WHICH IN CONJUNCTION WITH
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He will appear in an Original Plantation Song and Dance "Quit dat Tickling Me."
Miss MAY HABGOOD,
The Brilliant Solo Pianiste, will play Rubinstein's Grand "Tarantelle."
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(The Marvellous Equilibrist) in his Wonderful Performance,
MR. HARRY SHINE,
The Great English Comedian, will Rhapsodise and Parodise a few moments.
THE AMUSING SKETCH
LOVE AND WAR
By Miss LINTON, Messrs. Hudson and Gilbert.
MISS AMY DEWHURST
In her Artistic Top Boot Dance.
MISS EMMIE MORRISON
will tell you "How to make Love," &c.
The Evening's Entertainment to conclude with Hudson's Wrinkle-removing Sketch,
THE LUNATIC ASYLUM,
OR, SOMNABULISM EXTRAORDINARY.
New Ballads, Duets, Jokes, Dances, &c.,
(BY THE WHOLE COMPANY.)
Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1. Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co. Smiling begins 9 p.m.
THOS. P. HUDSON.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES 6 PER SHARE for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1895, WILL BE PAID at the Office of the Company, 6, Hornby Road, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to Shareholders on the Register on the 16th instant.
By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, March 16, 1896.

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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.
GOLD TIPPED CIGARETTES.
Choicest Quality.
As used in all the leading West End Clubs, London.
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Of exquisite perfume and delicacy.
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of All Brands.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.
BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.
DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.
COTTAGE PIANOS,
Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout.
(Built to order for India.)
FUEL & KEROSINE OIL COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Extra Superior Quality.
NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.
GALVANIZED IRON BATHS,
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.
COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured Piece-Goods, Twist, &c.—
2 cases white mecconets.
2 bales yellow twist.
3 bales grey dhoties.
3 bales grey shirtings.
AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. WILLIAM UNGER, of Messrs. Wm. Murray and Co.—
58 cases superior Hungarian wines imported through Messrs. S. J. Tellery & Co., containing such well-known brands as Magyaradi, Muscatelle, Steinwene, Menceser.
The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 18th March, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.
SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
By order of P. C. H. Snow, Esq., C. S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., at the Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot (Tardeo), the right of purchasing empty kerosine-oil boxes with tins, for one year, viz., from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.
Also a lot of empty K. O. boxes with tins.
Also a lot of old woodwork of railing.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co
Bombay, 18th March, 1896.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.
FINE OLD SCOTCH.
Rs. 30-0 per Doz., or Rs. 2-10 per Bottle.
May be obtained from PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace.
SOLE AGENTS:—
BUTLER, PALMER & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.
SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a library of valuable books, comprising histories, tours, biographies, all sorts of dictionaries, Max Muller's sacred books of the East, Ayeen-e-Akbari, Anderson's Gulistan, Burton's Mecca, Medina, Ferista's History, etc., the property of A. C. FOADE, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the books are on view.
GRAND OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE
AT
ALICE BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
OF
THE VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC COLLECTION OF GLASS AND CHINAWARE,
The manufacture of the imperial glass and porcelain works of Messrs. Ludwig Moser and Sons, Karlsbad, Bohemia, who have received first awards and gold medals at all the principal Exhibitions and are appointed suppliers to several Royal Courts of Europe.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. beg to announce that the sale of the above will commence TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., and will be continued on the following day. Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of securing these articles for their drawing-rooms are requested not to lose this opportunity. Arrangements have been made for their accommodation at the sale.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
On SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD ann Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Boyd's Ice Factory, Frere Road, Mody Bay, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts, and McKenzie, rich glass and crockery ware, a first-rate full-sized mahogany slate billiard table by Thurston, with improved cushions by John Roberts, with balls, cues, lamps, etc., nearly new victoria, young bay Arab horse, harness, windjreef lamps, table ornaments, etc., the property of J. T. BOYD, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.
SALE OF VALUABLE UPPER-STOREYED HOUSE IN CHURCH STREET, MAZAGON.
Under instructions from the executrix of the will of the late Mr. P. C. Rodrigues, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz.:—
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the substantial upper-storeyed dwelling-house standing thereon, situated in Church Street, Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 133 square yards and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's new No. 11555 and new survey No. 3512 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 6822 and Street No. 47, and bounded on the north by the aforesaid Church Street, on the south by the Dolker Street, on the east by the property of Miss Bodrick, and on the south by the property of Mr. Gonsalves.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
Under instructions from the executrix of the will of the late Mr. P. C. Rodrigues, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY the 22nd inst., at 1 p.m. at Church Street, Mazagon, the very valuable black and teakwood household furniture by Roberts and Benjamin, plated ware, crockery and glassware, sweet-toned ebonized cottage pianforte by Soundy and Co., majolica, Satsuma, and parian table ornaments, Ditmar's lamps, Singer's hand-sewing machine, books, pier glasses, marble clock pictures, valuable gold and diamond jewellery, such as bracelets, rings, brooches, necklets, silver watch by F. B. Adams, London, a handsome victoria made to order by Lawrence and Sons, a powerful and handsome bay waler, set of harness, &c.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, opposite the Police Courts, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate grand cottage pianoforte by Beare and Sohn, Berlin, musical box with six spare cylinders, each playing 8 tunes, mandoline, strong-built roomy landau, powerful bay waler horse, harness, pictures, windproof lamps, table ornaments, oil carpet, large tie-box, flower pots, etc., the property of W. CROWDER, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 18th March, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.
THE SALE of landed properties situate at Mody Khana, advertised to take place yesterday, is postponed until SATURDAY, the 21st instant.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 a.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Army and Navy Stores premises, Fort, on account of Insurance Companies concerned—
All the building materials burnt and damaged in the late fire.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PLANTS AT MOUNT PLEASANT ROAD, MALABAR HILL.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 7-30 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, a collection of very valuable plants consisting of Ceylon palms, standard Poona roses, begonias, ferns, lilies, crotons, stephanotis, and other flowering shrubs, the property of JOHN A. DOUGLAS, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the plants are on view.
SALE OF DWELLING-HOUSE AT UPPER MAHIM, NEAR THE BAZAAR.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees, Bhimjee Ebram and Megjee Moos, and with the consent and on account and at the risk of Shamsoodin Hajee Ebrahim, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the mortgage, dated the 25th day of June, 1894, the following property, viz.:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house lying and being at Upper Mahim in cart Motha Hurdalah, belonging to Casembhoy Nathabhai, containing by admeasurement 765 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 53, 92, Street No. 33, in the Mahim Bazaar Road, standing in the name of the said Shamsoodin Hajee Ebrahim, and is now in the occupation of the said Sham oodin Hajee Ebrahim, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the passage and house of Khoja Cassum Desoo, on the west by the passage and Fish Market, on the north by the house of Karvem Sajoo, and on the south by the public passage and house of Khoja Cassum.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, mortgagor's solicitors, or to the undersigned.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, next the Bazaar, in the godowns of Messrs. M. Mody and Co., on account of Insurance Companies concerned—
A large lot of Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Limited's, Stores, damaged by fire and water.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, the surplus stock-in-trade of Mr. S. Ditmar, consisting of table hanging wall and hall lamps of various patterns, elegant floor telescopic lamps, bamboo art furniture, polished iron lamp tables, &c., &c.
The above is on view.
On SATURDAY, the 21st inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 second-hand strong glass-fronted circular brougham.
1 handsome chestnut pony, 13-2, 6 years, quiet to ride and drive.
1 C. B. mare 'Judy,' about 14 hands, winner first prize-jumping at sports meeting October last, also at last Horse Show, fast in harness, believed sound.
The property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe—
1 handsome strong-built boat shaped landau nearly new, with a powerful chestnut Hungarian horse 9 years old, and harness.
On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dayur Hall, Breach Candy Road, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, French-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, 12 and 18 lights hanging chandeliers, 1-2 and 4 lights hanging kerosine lamps, very rich Brussel carpets, fancy majolica table ornaments, one very handsome gilt drawing-room suite, gilt clocks, &c., the property of a gentleman.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
On WEDNESDAY, the 25th March next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts, and others, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a mahogany harmonium with 14 stops, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, Hinic's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of W. N. SHILSTONE, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
N. B.—The plants will be sold at 7-30 a.m., the same day.
On THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite to the Share Bazaar (where the whole of the kit has been removed for sale) very valuable and handsome substantial-made household furniture (made to order), best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a large collection of Indian curiosities, very rare marble pariani and alabaster figures and tablet ornaments, 1, 2, and 10 lights hanging argand lamps fitted with kerosine burners, handsome large size English pier glasses in gilt frames, large size musical boxes, playing Hindustani tunes, English clocks striking hours and half hours, real oil paintings in gilt frames, marble and Japanese flower pots, fancy toys, &c., the property of NARAYEN RAGOBA, Esq., proceeding to Indore.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 18th March, 1896.

DANCING DRUGGETS.
THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, can supply at a few days' notice, Dancing Cloths of any size, fitted complete with eyelets. They are made of their stoutest description of White Drill or of Canvas.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.

NOTICES.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.
NOTICE is hereby given that an Adinterim DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 31st Dec., 1895, is declared at the Rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per share, equal to 10 per cent. per annum, and will be paid on and after the 18th March to Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company, on the 11th March, on production of Share Certificates.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 18th March, 1896, both days inclusive.
Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur Districts will obtain Dividend warrants at Hubli, on and after 27th March, 1896, on production of Share Certificates to our Representative there.
By Order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 28th February, 1896.

THE NEW LANOWLI HOTEL.
THIS first-class HOTEL is situated on a Charming and Healthy Spot on the Borders of the Lanowli Woods.
A few minutes' walk from the Railway Station on the Salsar-Pathar Road.
The only place for Comfort and Cleanliness, and every Room and Verandah open to the Westerly Breeze.
Table d'Hote under efficient supervision.
For particulars apply to the MANAGER.

PRESIDENCY SAVINGS BANK.
I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have DECIDED to CLOSE the PRESIDENCY SAVINGS BANK, and to TRANSFER the BUSINESS to the POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITORS are requested TO PRESENT their PASS BOOKS at the Bank without delay to have their balances transferred. The accounts will be transferred as far as possible in the order in which the Pass Books are received.
The balances of depositors whose Pass Books are not presented for transfer on or before 31st March next, will be transferred at the convenience of the Bank between the 31st March and 30th September following. Transactions on accounts after transfer will be allowed only at the Post Office, where the Pass Books should be presented.
Accounts will be transferred in the first instance to the General Post Office, Bombay, only.
New accounts will not be opened after this date.
The Presidency Savings Bank will be finally closed on 30th September next.
The Post Office Savings Bank allows interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary.
Bank of Bombay, Bombay, March 2, 1896.

MOST USEFUL, AND THE CHEAPEST, TO INDIAN LAW STUDENTS AND LEGAL PRACTITIONERS.
THE INDIAN LAW MAGAZINE.
IN TWO PARTS
Will be issued with the assistance of eminent lawyers on the 1st of each month from May 1896.
THE First Part will contain the following subjects, namely:—
1. Abstracts from General, Special and Local Acts prescribed for the Law Examinations in India in the form of questions and answers and on quite a new system together with notes of leading cases and hints how to study them.
2. Notes on Hindu and Mahomedan Laws, Torts, Contracts, Equity, &c., in the same form and on the same system together with English and Indian cases and hints how to study them.
3. Rules regarding the Indian Law Examinations.
4. Questions set at the Law Examinations together with answers.
5. Notes on cases reported in the Indian Law Reports, Printed Judgments and Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Weekly Notes of the other High Courts, Punjab Records, the Judicial Commissioner's Reports of the Central Provinces, and the Judicial Commissioner's Reports of British Burma from 1896.
6. General, Special and Local Acts from 1896.
7. Rules published under any of the above Acts from 1896.
This part is most useful for law students. No fear of failure in the Examinations, if they study the subjects in this Magazine carefully. Every third month question-papers on different legal subjects useful for the Law Examinations will be sent to subscribers to be answered in order to test their legal study. After examining the papers the result shall be made known to them. Any suggestion from our subscribers for the improvement in the Magazine is welcome.
This part will contain Royal Octovo 64 pages. The annual subscription of this part with postage is Rs. 6 only, strictly in advance.
The second part will contain the following subjects:—
1 A study of cases reported in the Indian Law Reports, Printed Judgments and Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Weekly Notes of the other High Courts, Punjab Records, the Judicial Commissioner's Reports of Central Provinces, and the Judicial Commissioner's Reports of British Burma from 1896.
2 Notes on English and American cases corresponding to Indian laws from 1896.
3 Extracts from leading Law Magazines.
4 General, Special, and Local Acts from 1896.
5 Rules published under any of the above Acts from 1896.
This part is useful for the legal practitioners. It will contain not merely a digest of cases but a statement of each case, and important points and principles decided in the judgment of such case. The pages of this part will be Royal Octovo 128. Annual subscription of it including postage Rs. 10, strictly in advance.
Intending subscribers are requested to register their names before the month of April, 1896, to save us from troubles and expenses. The number of subscribers must not be less than one thousand before its issue, (to any of the two parts.) If it is less, that part will not be published.
Apply, with full names, legibly written, to
M. R. MUDHOLKAR,
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BUGS,
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BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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It is Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.
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which ruins their health. KEATING'S WORM TABLETS are PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEATS furnishing both in appearance and taste, a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
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Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
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RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
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RESERVE FUND.....	£160,000

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum: 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum: 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.
STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full Information and Rules of business furnished on application.
By Orde of the Board:
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$	100,00,000	
Reserve Fund.....	$	57,50,000	
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$	100,00,000	

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie, Square South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)
LONDON BANKERS.—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.
C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED,
CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Anglo-

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,420
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,305xd
ank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,275
Commercial & Ld., Mgo	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10. p.c.	155
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	90
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 yr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	al	£1-5s.	£14 to £5
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,800	1,000	all	20	640
Anglo-Indian	1,945	100	100	Nil	45
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	371	80	all	9 per ct.	38
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	840xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	540
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,570
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	835
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,050
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	35 x Rs15	685
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	650
Curri m bhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	825
David Mill	1,500	500	500	dvd Rs.20	555
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	815
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	585
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	800
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	760
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloogh	1,500	500	500	25	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,470
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	495
Indian Mantz	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,290
Indo-China Manufacturing Co, Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	575
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	700
Jaffer Alli	900	500	500	Nil	225
Jamsetjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	225
Jowraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,100
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	800	1,000	1,000	20	425
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	840
K h a n g a u m Manfg. Co	480	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao M a c k u n j e e	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	850
Leopold	8,600	160	103	dvd Rs.10	255xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,100
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	100	3,275
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	N	395
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
M a n o c k J e e M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,710
Mazagon	6,000	250	250	dvd Rs 8	161½
Morarji Goculdas	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs70	2,290
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{ 250 / 50 }	{ 250 / 50 }	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	535
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	445
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,370
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	750
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,190
Sassoon	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,290
Shalamar Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	1,700
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	870
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	380
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	dvRs 12½	222½xd
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	380
Swadeshi Mills	475	800	500	dvd Rs15	645
Sassoon and Alliance	,000	90	500	dvdRs30	760
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	450
nion Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	500
U e n i s h u n k e r Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Milla	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	875
Western India	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	750
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	30

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2
B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	o.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	137
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,125xd
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	175
Bhor smuggler City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	162½
Benji's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	14	165
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	200
Colaba	500	1,888	1,888	dvd Rs15	815
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,325
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	117½
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1150
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	375
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	720	100	100	dvd Rs11	140
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	500
Mahaya Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
M a h madpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	97½
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	95
Motiseli Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	380
Muzzar M	1,000	250	all	15	1520
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	545
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	142
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	490
S a b apathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	70
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	16	300
Volkart	...	1,000	10	12	210
				dvd Rs65	1,19

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
A l c o c k Ashdown	{1,750 / 100}	100	100	15 / 7½	280
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Batham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	137
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,125
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,300
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	63
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	600	500	50	1,400
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	550
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	12	185
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
J o h n Roberts & Co	2,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	352½
K u r r a c h e e Landing	600	600	200	30	200
Maharanee Loo Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	152
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	165
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	¾	107
P o r t Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	485
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	25	60	1,110
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	125
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1½	29

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	28-10 Nom.
Gold Leaf	,,	28-2
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	26-3
Do. do. new	,,	26-1
Australia bar Gold	,,	26-8
Bombay bar Gold	,,	26-8
Sovereigns	,,	15-12
Do. Dessoos	,,	16-11
Silver	,,	92
1/24 Do.	,,	92-20

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Departure of I. M. S. Clive for Karachi.
The Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld., Shareholders' Meeting, 2 p.m.
Military Manœuvres, Lanowli and Khandalla, conclude.
Tivoli Theatre: Hudson's New Surprise Party, 9 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, this evening.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Godaveri entered the dock on Monday, and the steamers Buldana and Mahanadi yesterday; the steamer Bahadur left it on Monday, and the steamer Saviri yesterday.

DEPARTURE OF THE CLIVE.—The Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, under the command of Captain T. G. R. Finny, will sail, to-day, for Karachi, with Captain H. M. S. O'Brien, 2nd Border Regiment; Surgeon-Captain N. Marder, A. M. S.; one warrant officer, 4 women, 8 children, 4 men rank-and-file, 2 Native officers, 2 men, and 5 followers.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, East London, Algoa Bay, Cape Colony, Mossel Bay, Delagoa Bay, and Beira, via Calcutta, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-day (Wednesday).—Mails for China and Australia, per s.s. Pekin, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., to-day (Wednesday).

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening:—

March	Victoria Regina — Goodban
Valse	Douces Paroles — Waldteufel
Selection	Dorothy — Cellier
Paraphrase	Ye Banks and Braes — Kappey
Selection	Raddigore — Sullivan
Polka	Les Amoureuses — Clinton

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A RAT.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Gunesh Mowji, aged seventeen, residing at the 3rd Bhoiwada Lane. While sleeping at night in his house, about eight days ago, deceased was bitten on his left arm by a rat. The wound was bandaged, and Gunesh went to work as usual, until about three days ago, when he complained of stiffness of the jaws and difficulty of swallowing food. On Sunday, he was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where the tetanic spasms terminated fatally on Monday morning. A verdict of death from tetanus was returned.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S DOCKYARD.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Sonapore Burial Ground, regarding the death of Yacoob Mahomed, a dock-labourer, aged about fifty, residing with his brother in a chawl at Wari Bunder. About 1 p.m., on the 4th instant, a piece of machinery was being hoisted up in the P. and O. Company's dockyard, Mazagon, where deceased was employed, and when the machinery was about six inches above the ground, it slipped out of the sling, and fell against the deceased, fracturing his left thigh. He was extricated and taken in an unconscious state to the J. J. Hospital, where he remained under treatment until Sunday afternoon, when finding his condition to be critical, his brother took him home, where Yacoob died a few hours afterwards. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Sahid Vazier, aged ten, the son of a mendicant, residing with his mother at Duncan Road. About half-past 5 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 11th instant, the deceased and his mother were begging about Pydhowrie, when the latter went into a house on the first floor to get some grain, leaving deceased on the road. A few minutes after the mother came out, and found Sahid lying on the road with a wound on the left foot, which was bleeding. Being asked what had happened, the lad replied that he had been knocked down by a cart, and that one of the wheels passed over the foot. Deceased was treated at home until Sunday, when symptoms of tetanus developed, and he was conveyed by the mother to the J. J. Hospital, where the tetanic spasms increased in severity, and he died on Monday afternoon. A verdict of accidental death from tetanus was returned by the jury.

ASSAULT ON BOARDSHIP.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Henry William, a West Indian, of Trinidad, and cook on board the s.s. Osborne, appeared to answer charge of using abusive language and assaulting Edward Faulkner, steward on board the same steamer. Captain Pester of the latter, master of the steamer, who was present in the court, said that accused had met him at Cardiff, and begged of him to employ him as a cook, stating that he was shipwrecked. He employed him on board the vessel merely out of charity. As a cook, the captain had no fault to find with him, but he had a very vicious temper, and was the cause of creating a good deal of unpleasantness on the steamer. On Monday evening captain himself had a tussel with him, and had been obliged to seek assistance to remove him from the bridge. He considered himself a sea-lawyer from end to end. He was a dangerous man, and the captain wanted to get rid of him. He was offered the nine months' statement whether it considered that the importation of gunpowder was for the purpose of aiding the King or people of Unyoro in making war against Uganda and Her Majesty, or for pacific purposes of trade. This further statement should be accompanied by reasons. As regards Art. 50 the Court also desires further information as to the form of the prohibition of import or smuggling of gunpowder and the authority which prohibited. As to the conviction for slave trading we notice that no Act of Parliament or other enactment or article of Order in Council or treaty is quoted as the law which has been broken. As Article 13 applies the procedure of the Justices of the Peace and the Superior Courts of England, and Part C, Criminal. Article 54 "of the Charge" refers to the law, we are of opinion that the Slave Trade Order, Regulations or Treaty should be specified in the charge and the judgment. By Africa Order in Council 1892 a Secretary of State may introduce Indian Laws; and we do not know whether he has done so or not or into what parts of the local jurisdiction. Mr. Young has contended that the facts found do not justify a conviction under either the Indian Penal Code, Sec. 370 and 371 or the Acts of Parl. 5 Geo. 4, c. 113, and 9 and 10 Vict., C. 4. (See, too, 39 and 40, Vict., C. 46.) We are unable until we know what laws are in force to apply them to the facts found. We must therefore ask the Court below to certify under what Statute, Act, Regulation, or Order the conviction was passed and whether it had been applied to Unyoro, where the purchase of the slaves is found to have occurred. An important question of jurisdiction has been raised by Mr. Young who contends that the only recorded evidence on the point, i.e. the statements of the prisoners themselves, treated as testimony under Part C. Art. 72, shows that they are both subjects of one of the signatory powers to the Conference of Berlin signed in 1885, and therefore not British subjects as that phrase is used in the order of 1889, nor such foreigners as are made liable to the local jurisdiction in Art. 10, clauses 3 and 4. He continued that the Africa Order in Council, 1892, although it makes "foreigners to whom this order applies," like the prisoners, justiciable under the Orders in like manner as British subjects extends only to the area of the Protectorate, viz, that of Uganda, and not to another area like Unyoro, outside that Protectorate; although within the British sphere. This, he says, appears from the terms of Art. 2 of the order of 1892, on which Order he commented as follows:—As regards Clause 1 of the Preamble, Unyoro is not under the Queen's protection, but is a kingdom with which we are waging war and employing against it a force of 20,000 men—vide an official despatch in the "Times" newspaper of the 20th February, 1893. The books already referred to show that Kabarega is a powerful king. The convictions for acts done in Unyoro are bad, as Unyoro is outside the British Protectorate, and the same question is raised as in the case appealed for decision of the Secretary of State from the Niger Territories mentioned by Mr. Hall in his treatise on the Foreign Powers and Jurisdiction of the British Crown, p. 217. As to clause 3 of the Preamble, Mr. Young urged that it deals only with territories that Her Majesty has decided to be under her protection; and no such declaration by the Queen is produced or alleged ever to have been made as to Unyoro. There is nothing whatever to show that either of the prisoners is a resident either in the Protectorate of Uganda or in the British sphere outside; and they being foreigners not brought under the Order of 1892, their case must be dealt with under the Order of 1889, which does not make them British subjects with in its meaning. Hence Art. 48 which in terms applied only to British subjects, does not apply to them. If they are justifiable in like manner as British subjects, the supply of arms to an enemy power might be treason or misprison of treason, even if done in the enemy's country. East P. C. pages 52-53. This is Mr. Young's argument. The Advocate-General agrees that to British subjects the English law of treason might apply if they furnish arms to the enemy. (Foster's Crown Law, 217; 1 Hawkins P. C., (page 12); but that Article 48 also applies. He meets Mr. Young's argument with a suggestion that the offence defined by Article 48 being one against the Protected State of Uganda and the Protecting Power must be treated as one of which an abatement is legally possible, when the act done is done outside the Protectorate but within the British sphere and the local jurisdiction of the Consular Court. A similar question on the Indian Penal Code arose in Q.-E. vs. Ganpatrao Ramchandra, Indian Law Report 19, Bombay 113. The Advocate-General has also brought to notice that one of the maps in Captain Lugard's book shows that the part of Unyoro where the acts occurred and which, we believe, is the region of the River Maizi, south of Lake Albert Edward, is under some sort of perhaps permanent British military occupation as the existence of British forts shows: and that the present record discloses that the region is held by bodies of troops under the orders of military officers' holding Her Majesty's Commission, and acting under her commands. The fact of this occupation may be relevant to the present case; but as this Court has no clear knowledge of either the nature of the occupation, its territorial extent, its permanency, or the recognition given to it by Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, it is not at present necessary to deal with the perplexing questions on which the jurists of different countries differ and on which we find little judicial authority, questions discussed by Mr. Hall in the Chapter on Military Occupation in his Treatise on International Law. This Court is in complete ignorance also of the treaties or conventions which may exist between Great Britain and Unyoro. We have not been able to procure any copy of the Act of the Conference of Berlin of 1885 or of the Act of the Brussels Conference of 1891. We have referred to extracts from these Acts in Hall on Foreign Jurisdiction and in Captain Lugard's second volume, page 574. Both the learned counsel have framed their arguments with references to what is said in Hall's Foreign Jurisdiction as to the difference of Her Majesty's exercise of Jurisdiction in what is merely a "sphere of influence" and what has been formally made a Protectorate. We think that before we determine this question of Jurisdiction the Court ought to be more fully informed by Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General on several points. His judgment records shortly as follows:—"Both accused are amenable to the jurisdiction of this Court in virtue of the African Order in Council 1892." But in such a matter we desire to know what territory the prisoners belong to, and whether they are subjects of any signatory or other Power or subjects of Her Majesty or of any territory under Her Majesty's protection or influence. It has been contended that neither of them is even a denizen in the British sphere. As no declaration of Her Majesty has been shown us and none is suggested in the proceedings of the Court below, erecting the country of Unyoro, where the offences are laid into a Protectorate or including it within the Protectorate of Uganda declared by Her Majesty on the 19th June, 1894, we feel it necessary to ask information from H. M. Commissioner and Consul-General as to whether this country of Unyoro has been included in a Protectorate, and if so, when and how? There are some indications to the contrary; and it may be surmised that the military occupation evidenced by forts and soldiers is not only for the purposes of the actual war, but also for the purposes of Her Majesty fulfilling the obligations of the Conference of Berlin 1885 and of Brussels, 1891. The country being within the British sphere is within the local jurisdiction of the Consular Court. But being apparently outside the Protectorate so often referred to the Africa Order in Council of 1892, it is necessary for this Court to be informed whether Her Majesty has and by what means made foreigners to whom that Order applies justiciable by the Consular Court for acts done in Unyoro. It is conceivable that Her Majesty may have refrained from using that jurisdiction as a means of enforcing good order upon foreigners not denizens in the Protectorate. The authority conferred on the Crown of exercising its foreign jurisdiction by means of courts of justice does not necessarily exclude the prerogative of the Crown to administer territories in military occupation for the purpose of good order, by means of the military commander himself or the military commander under the lawful orders for such purposes of a Civil officer. Under some circumstances the two means of Order may lawfully exist at the same time in the same territory, the Court using judicial procedure and applying established law, the Commander or Civil officer in authority over him, using military force. Thus municipal law and Act of State may lawfully be exercised. The authorities are few, and there are none about spheres of influence, but we may refer by way of analogy to our occupation of Unyoro to the fully argued case of Elphinstone vs Bedrachund decided by His Majesty in Council and reported in 1 Knapp P. C. 316. It arose, during the last Maratha war, but after the expulsion of the Peshwa, and the conquest of the Deccan and the establishment of a provisional Government under a Commissioner with Courts of Justice under his superintendence. Some public treasure of the late Government was seized by Captain Robertson, the Collector and Magistrate of Poona. No hostilities were then going on in the immediate neighborhood; but they did continue in Khandesh, and the Garrisons were maintained on a war footing and in readiness for active service. It was held by his Majesty in Council that the seizure of the treasure was an Act of State and not one that could be contested in a Civil Court. Their Lordships doubtless knew that after a conquest, and even after Civil tribunals are erected, it takes some time for a country to quiet down and there continues to be need of military operations. Therefore they held the proper character of the transaction to be that of a hostile seizure made, if not flagrante yet nondum cessante bello regard being had both to the time, the place, and the person, and that if anything had been done amiss recourse could only be had to the Government for redress, not to the Court. That case arose in the Deccan, then an integral part of the dominions of the Crown. But Unyoro appears to be only a sphere of influence: and a fortiori the reasons may apply, and it is easily conceivable that in dealings with foreigners, not denizens of British territories or protectorates, Her Majesty may not have extended the jurisdiction of the Consular Court to them. We wish, however, to be made certain of what has been done. This being the first case arising in a new jurisdiction of great magnitude and importance, it behoves this Court not to pass decision at once and thus make a precedent without full information. Although the facts of the particular case have to be placed on record in the Courts below as they would by Justices of the Peace and the Superior Courts of England, by the depositions of witnesses and the statements made by the accused, and have to be dealt with in the judgment recorded, it is obvious that when this Court deals with events arising in the heart of Africa it stands in need of information about local history geography and diplomatic transactions. The Court has to take notice of treaties and will consider conventions, decisions, and usages that have sprung up in the interpretation of them and which have been recognized by her Majesty and her Ministers. We are of opinion that the peculiar provision in Art 75 which empowers the Consular Court to submit such information as it thinks necessary, along with the minutes of the case, is intended to supply the Court of Appeal with information on authority to which it can give respectful attention and thus promote a common understanding between the Court in Africa and the Court in Bombay, and enable the latter specially to know what diplomatic transactions have occurred, the existence of war, and other matters of judicial notice and events of which there is no available history. It is also a means of avoiding delay in criminal appeal and review. The observations sent up with this record have been of value in Mongolo K. Rego Mongolo, R. 19 Bombay, 741, we found the statement in the Zanzibar Consul General's observations about diplomatic transactions essential in the decision of the case; and were aided in extending the principles of the common law about local allegiance and "alien amy" to protected foreigners by the observations recorded in that case by Mr. Berkely. We accordingly avail ourselves as fully as possible of this suggested means of information by calling for it from H.M's. Commissioner and Consul-General for Uganda on the perplexing points argued. We think our views as to the scope of the "observations" and their use by this Court all supported by the fact, that the For. Jur. Act 1890, 53 and 54 Vict., C. 37, (by this Court,) section 4, contemplates the submission by this Court of cases of perplexing jurisdiction for the decision of her Majesty's Secretary of State, which as do the Orders in Council, makes it clear that this Court should be fully informed on such facts at nationality and the effect of diplomatic arrangements. The presumption in favour of the jurisdiction is not yet displaced and looking at the acts done by the prisoners as found below, and that the case comes on review not appeal, we do not think it desirable to suspend the sentences. But we will adjourn the hearing for the return of the record from Uganda with the supplemental observations this Court now calls for. As other cases may in the interval come to the High Court on review or appeal we will in order to save future delay request the good offices of the Governor in Council to procure for the use of the Judges a compilation of the orders in Council, Instructions, Queen's Regulations and Notifications introducing laws and declaring Protectorates; as also of the Treaties and Conventions applicable among the Powers Chiefs and Governments in the parts of Africa to which the jurisdicition of this High Court extends. Among these are, we think, important transactions of the Conferences of Berlin, 1885, and of Brussels 1891 and any acts subsidiary thereto or explanatory thereof. The Court orders that the record be retransmitted to H. M's. Commissioner and Consul General for Uganda in order that it may be returned to this Court on or before the 17th of November, 1896, with further observations under article 75 of the Africa Order in Council, 1889, on the matters indicated in this judgment.

THE District Inspector of Musketry at Aldershot has induced the authorities at that station to introduce a new rule by which no third-class shot is to be detailed for divisional, brigade, or regimental employment, and the Order has been made restrospective. This may be wise or unwise—at any rate there is a considerable difference of opinion on the subject at Aldershot. The first result of the Order is that a number of regimental officers have found themselves suddenly deprived of their servants, whom they have had to return to the ranks. Any one who knows how difficult it is to get a good servant now-a-days will readily understand that a good deal of inconvenience and annoyance has been occasioned.

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HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A REFERENCE BY THE COMMISSIONER AND CONSUL-GENERAL FOR UGANDA.

IMPERATRIX VS. JUMA FAKIR AND ANOTHER.

THEIR lordships delivered judgment in this case which was a reference to this Court by Mr. E. K. Berkeley, Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul General for Uganda, who, under the provisions of articles 74 and 75 of the Africa Order in Council, 1889, submitted the sentences he had passed upon the two accused for review. The accused were convicted of taking part in operations of war and for aiding and abetting Kabarega in carrying on a rebellion against the King of Uganda and the Protecting Power, and of being engaged at the same time in slave trading; and were sentenced to two and three years' imprisonment, respectively. Mr. Young, with Mr. Mancekshah J. Talyarkhan (appointed by the Court) appeared for the accused; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with the Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering the court's decision, said: Until this record came from Uganda this Court had no notice of its jurisdiction in such cases as it is not supplied with the "London Gazette" in which the Africa Orders in Council appear. A copy of those Orders of 1892 and 1893 was procured and placed with the record at the disposal of the learned Advocate-General, who at our suggestion to the Government of Bombay, appeared for the Crown, and of Mr. Young, who at the invitation of the Bench appeared as "Amicus Curiæ," his learning and industry on behalf of the convicted persons. We have thus had the advantage of a full argument. The Bench has been much aided by the learned counsel and by the industry of the pleaders, who have procured such information about the Uganda region as the libraries of this city afford. The two prisoners were convicted and sentenced on the 15th October, 1895, at Kampala by Mr. Ernest Berkeley, H. M. Commissioner and Consul-General for Uganda. For the purposes of the Africa Order in Council, 1889, Lord Salisbury constituted by instructions dated the 31st July, 1891, a local jurisdiction as follows:—The British sphere on the East Coast of Africa, exclusive of the dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar. Those instructions also give effect to Article 21 of the Order of 1889, by constituting this High Court the Court of Appeal from that local jurisdiction. H. M.'s Commissioner and Consul-General has submitted the case to this court for review under Articles 74 and 75 of the Order which are as follows:—74. A Secretary of State may remit or commute in whole or in part, any sentence of a Consular Court. In every case of sentence of death the minutes of the trial shall be transmitted to a Secretary of State and the sentence shall not be carried into effect until confirmed by him. When a Consular Court sentences a person to imprisonment exceeding twelve months or fine exceeding £100 or in any other case if a Secretary of State by any general or particular instruction so directs, the sentence shall be submitted, to the prescribed court of appeal for review in the manner hereafter in this order prescribed. 75. When a sentence is under the order submitted for review the Consular Court shall transmit the minutes of the case, with such observations as the Consul thinks necessary and the Court of Appeal shall return the minutes with such instructions as they think fit to give, either as to findings of fact, or as to law, or as to mitigation of sentence; and the Consular Court shall give effect to such instructions. Pending the review of a sentence the Consular Court may suspend the execution of the sentence, but is not obliged so to do unless so required by the court to whom the case is submitted, or by a Secretary of State. In either case the Consular Court may (unless otherwise directed) take such security by way of bail or otherwise, and if necessary by commitment to prison for safe custody, as it thinks necessary for submission to the ultimate sentence. The statement made by so high an officer as H. M's Commissioner and Consul-General is sufficient for your taking judicial notice under section 57 of the Indian Evidence Act of the existence of hostilities between Kabarega, the King of Unyoro and Her Majesty the Queen, and the Protected State of Uganda. This was not seriously contested, and we follow the spirit of English decisions. (The King vs. De Berenger, 3 M. and S. 67). Thelluson vs. Consular Cosling, 4 Exp. 266, Bradley vs. Arthur, 4 B and C 304. The Court also takes notice that Uganda is Protectorate under Great Britain and that the country called Unyoro is within the British sphere, being east of the 30th degree of longitude. The court has referred for the history and geography of the region to such works as the learned counsel and pleaders have produced viz. The Rise of our East African Empire, by Captain F. D. Lugard. The mission to Uganda, by Sir G. Portal; In Darkest Africa, by H. M. Stanley; The Nineteenth Century; July 1894, for the Partition of Africa, by A. Silva White. The various maps in these works have been consulted. The Commissioner and Consul-General finds on the facts that "both accused were engaged in running powder to Unyoro, knowing the trade in powder to be illegal, and further knowing that Kabarega was in open warfare with Uganda and the Protecting Power." On this finding both were convicted under Articles 48 and 50 of the Orders of 1889. The judgment goes on "Urzee bin Suleiman has moreover confessed to buying slaves in Unyoro." This prisoner is convicted of slave-trading. We are not inclined to differ with the findings on facts as above quoted. But with regard to Art. 48 we think it necessary to obtain from the Court below a further statement whether it considered that the importation of gunpowder was for the purpose of aiding the King or people of Unyoro in making war against Uganda and Her Majesty, or for pacific purposes of trade. This further statement should be accompanied by reasons. As regards Art. 50 the Court also desires further information as to the form of the prohibition of import or smuggling of gunpowder and the authority which prohibited. As to the conviction for slave trading we notice that no Act of Parliament or other enactment or article of Order in Council or treaty is quoted as the law which has been broken. As Article 13 applies the procedure of the Justices of the Peace and the Superior Courts of England, and Part C, Criminal. Article 54 "of the Charge" refers to the law, we are of opinion that the Slave Trade Order, Regulations or Treaty should be specified in the charge and the judgment. By Africa Order in Council 1892 a Secretary of State may introduce Indian Laws; and we do not know whether he has done so or not or into what parts of the local jurisdiction. Mr. Young has contended that the facts found do not justify a conviction under either the Indian Penal Code, Sec. 370 and 371 or the Acts of Parl. 5 Geo. 4, c. 113, and 9 and 10 Vict., C. 4. (See, too, 39 and 40, Vict., C. 46.) We are unable until we know what laws are in force to apply them to the facts found. We must therefore ask the Court below to certify under what Statute, Act, Regulation, or Order the conviction was passed and whether it had been applied to Unyoro, where the purchase of the slaves is found to have occurred. An important question of jurisdiction has been raised by Mr. Young who contends that the only recorded evidence on the point, i.e. the statements of the prisoners themselves, treated as testimony under Part C. Art. 72, shows that they are both subjects of one of the signatory powers to the Conference of Berlin signed in 1885, and therefore not British subjects as that phrase is used in the order of 1889, nor such foreigners as are made liable to the local jurisdiction in Art. 10, clauses 3 and 4. He continued that the Africa Order in Council, 1892, although it makes "foreigners to whom this order applies," like the prisoners, justiciable under the Orders in like manner as British subjects extends only to the area of the Protectorate, viz, that of Uganda, and not to another area like Unyoro, outside that Protectorate; although within the British sphere. This, he says, appears from the terms of Art. 2 of the order of 1892, on which Order he commented as follows:—As regards Clause 1 of the Preamble, Unyoro is not under the Queen's protection, but is a kingdom with which we are waging war and employing against it a force of 20,000 men—vide an official despatch in the "Times" newspaper of the 20th February, 1893. The books already referred to show that Kabarega is a powerful king. The convictions for acts done in Unyoro are bad, as Unyoro is outside the British Protectorate, and the same question is raised as in the case appealed for decision of the Secretary of State from the Niger Territories mentioned by Mr. Hall in his treatise on the Foreign Powers

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THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay;
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 17.

CONSOLS declined 1-16th per cent. in London yesterday to 109⅛; Indian Sterling Loan being unchanged at 119½. Three and a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower, at £65. The price of Bar Silver recorded 3-16d., say to 31 3-8d. per oz; but in New York the metal was unchanged in value, at 68 7-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered. The Exchange Banks put down their buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight by 3-16d., making it stand at Is. 23-8d. The price of Straziers' Copper in London advanced £1, to £53 10s. per ton. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay via the Canal was quoted 6d. higher, at 15s. per ton. French Rentes in Paris were quoted at 102 *ex coupon*; Paris Exchange on London was a centime higher, at fcs. 25·22.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 32½d. per 416lbs., sellers, April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, tone of the market steady; and Linseed at 35s., sellers, same shipment, to the same ports, market steady.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, including 300 East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-16d. lower in all positions except the most distant, in which the decline was 3-64d. only. The day's Imports were 8,000 bales. The Mancher market was quiet but steady.

The Liverpool Wool Auction opened yesterday with a fair spirit, without quotable change. The number of bales offered at these sales is 26,000 bales.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 7 11-16; but June Futures were 3 points lower, at 7·54 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 10,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's arrivals, and those for the same time in the two preceding years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Monday's Receipts	10,000	23,000	11,000
Two days' do.	21,000	36,000	18,000
Since 1st Sept., 1895.....	4,698,000	7,078,000	5,351,000

Exporters have again been almost out of our local Cotton market to-day, having bought only 300 Bengal, at Rs. 166; but the Mills have taken 1,100 bales, consisting of 350 Bhussawal, at Rs. 174; 200 Julgaum, at Rs. 165-75; 150 Catchgaum, at Rs. 165-70; 100 each of Bengal, at Rs. 169; and Ambli Ginned, at Rs. 199; and 50 each of Dharwar, at Rs. 196; and 50 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 200 per candy.

WHEAT has again been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, the tone of the market having remained steady, and prices all unchanged.

SEEDS.—With the exception of an advance of 2 as. per cwt. in *Linseed* prices in this market have remained unchanged to-day, the feeling having been steady, and the amount of export business passing moderate.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	13,186 bales.
Wheat	19,144 cwts.
Linseed	40,809 "
Rapeseed	5,745 "
Gingellyseed	5,205 "
Poppyseed	1,211 "
Groundnuts	4,691 "
Castorseed	4,390 "
Rice	9,537 "

FREIGHTS are depressed by relets offering and being placed at very cheap rates to most of the ports.

EXCHANGE opened again at 1s. 2¼d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 19-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and Merchants' Bills having again been scarce, while speculators were strong buyers, rates receded rapidly to our quotations at foot, and closed demoralized as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 2 13-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 13-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 2 7-16d.	"
Credits do, ...	1s. 2 9-16d.	"
Francs do. ...	1·53¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady at a further advance in sales, 107⅜ having been named throughout the day both for cash, and the next settling day, rates leaving off on the same level in both positions.

SHARES.—There has been more movement in this market to-day, especially in the principal line of Cotton Mill Scrip, and prices as per our revised quotations have moved in a number of cases in sellers' favour. Press shares also have advanced in several cases. In miscellaneous shares Bombay-Burma Trading have declined Rs. 10, in the second issue; Treacher and Co., are Rs. 10, lower; Phillips and Co., are Rs. 2 higher.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, MARCH 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surat quite.

Good Dhollera.....	3 9-16

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols.....	109 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	102ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	119½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper.....	65
Bar Silver	31 3-8

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd February 1896, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,40,000	2,95,000	4,000	4,39,000
Or per mile of Railway	84	176	2	262
For previous 7 weeks of half-year.	9,03,546	20,35,638	34,140	29,73,324
Total for 8 weeks ...	10,43,546	23,30,638	38,140	34,12,324
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,45 049	4,25,882	4,952	5,75,883
Per mile of Ry do.	87	254	3	344
Total to corresponding date do.	10,46.694	32,20,823	42,334	43,09,851

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 1,36,883
Ditto to date..... " 8,97,527

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd February 1896 on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	700	500	10	1,210
Or per mile of Railway	40	29	1	70
For previous 7 weeks of half-year.	2,896	2,315	64	5,275
Total for 8 weeks ...	3,596	2,815	74	6,485
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	336	443	3	832
Per mile of Ry do.	22	26	.....	48
Total to corresponding date do.	2,820	3,609	14	6,643

Increase for the week..... Rs. 378
Decrease to date..... " 158

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 29th February, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,63,113	6,76,281	4,512	8,43,906
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles...	...	...	...	7,82,057

Increase ..... Rs. 61,210

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

HARCOURT—March 13, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Charles Knight Harcourt, of Darjiling, aged 47 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1896.

MR. GEORGE CURZON'S statement in the House of Commons, on Monday, sets forth the grounds which seemed to the military advisers in Egypt and London—that is to say, General Kitchener and Lord Wolseley—to render necessary an advance on Dongola. Ten thousand Dervishes are threatening Kassala, and the Mahdists in Dongola are being reinforced. The presumption apparently is that the Mahdists are strengthening themselves in Dongola with a view to an eventual invasion of Egypt. As we know some four thousand Italians are in considerable danger in Kassala, and it is in contemplation to abandon that isolated part altogether. The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs is undoubtedly right in affirming that a victory of the Dervishes would be a danger to the Italians at Kassala, but it is not so clear that it would alter in the slightest degree the problem which General Baldissera has to solve at Asmara, where he intends to await the advance of King Menelik. Nor does it appear quite certain that the capture of Kassala would be a serious danger to Egypt, which survived similar disasters by the score in the Soudan ten or twelve years ago. As to the cause of European civilization, that will take care of itself, whatever the Dervishes may do in that region. They have already done their worst there, and European civilization has not suffered much. Indeed, Mr. Rudyard Kipling and Tommy Atkins are rather proud of Fuzzy Wuzzy because he once broke a British square. All this talk about the peril of Egypt and the cause of civilization may be dismissed as irrelevant. The real fact is, that having invited and encouraged Italy to enter the quicksands of African adventure, and her army having been heavily defeated, it is morally incumbent on Great Britain to lend her a helping hand. The threatened attack on Kassala has afforded an opportunity for at least doing something to show a friendly spirit. A diversion on the side of Dongola, which is as far to the north-west from Kassala, as it is west from Massowa, may be effective for this purpose, or it may not. The plans on which the Anglo-Egyptian forces are to act are not indicated. It is quite possible that Dongola and the other places mentioned may be spoken of with a view to put the Mahdists and their friends on a false scent. Kassala and Dongola are about two hundred and fifty miles from Khartoum, and from each other, with deserts between. It is not easy to see how the occupation of Dongola could have any influence on the fate of Kassala. Nor is it evident that the Italians cooped in Adigrat by Menelik's immense army, could experience any relief from the deliverance of Kassala by an attack on Dongola, if that were possible.

Mr. Curzon has told the House of Commons that it is possible, and he may be right. He may also be right in believing that Egypt can only be saved from invasion by the same means. But he might have recollected that every attempt of the Mahdists to invade Upper Egypt, even in the flush of their early triumph, failed disastrously. The country is sterile, the distances are great. The invaders are vanquished by the desert before a blow is struck. Mr. Labouchere's suspicion that the expedition in Dongola is merely another excuse for remaining in Egypt may be dismissed as wholly imaginary. The Egyptian question is now, for the first time since 1891, the subject of discussion between the Foreign Office and the Quai D'Orsay, and it is absurd to suppose that an unnecessary war has been improvised in order to influence the negotiations. Sir Charles Dilke is on safer ground when he objects to the advance of two-thirds of the small Egyptian army to Dongola as inopportune. It is hazardous to a degree, and invites a disaster similar to that which befell General Hicks' army. It is true the present Egyptian troops are very different from the cowed and handcuffed prisoners who were sent to fight the fanatic Soudanese. But they are not in sufficient force to meet such an army as the Khalifa can send against them. At Dongola they will be as far from their Egyptian base, as the four thousand Italians in Kassala are from Asmara. The political aspect of the enterprise was touched upon by Sir William Harcourt. He warns the Government that a British occupation of the Soudan would be fatal to the peace of Europe. It would perhaps be safer to predict that such an occupation would sooner or later involve us in difficulties not altogether different in kind and origin from those which are now besetting Italy in Abyssinia. But such dangers never lie on the surface. The stock-exchange does not experience the slightest tremor at the announcement that an expedition is about once more to enter the Soudan. Mr. Balfour's reference to the great benefit which would accrue to the region, if the allegiance of the Arab tribes were transferred to a Government under English influence, has no effect on consols. The expedition is a small one; Egyptian troops constitute the greater part of it; the Dervishes are divided amongst themselves; the Kalifa has a well-filled harem; the Mahdist power is tottering to its fall. Why should anyone have misgivings as to the result of an expedition? Did not General Gordon believe that two companies of Red-Coats marching across the desert to his assistance would deliver Khartoum from the Mahdi? The belief was stoutly held; it might have been justified by the event. But unhappily when the time came Lord Wolseley and a splendid army, admirably equipped, failed to accomplish what it was the conviction of no mean soldier could have been achieved by two hundred men.

As usual the financial appropriation report of the Government of India for the year which closed nearly twelve months ago has been published on the eve of the presentation of the Budget for the forthcoming year. The report is from the pen of Mr. A. F. Cox, the former Accountant-General for Bombay, who now holds the acting appointment of Comptroller and Auditor-General for India. Unlike similar publications in relation to Provincial accounts, it contains no information as to the difference between the original and the revised estimates for the current year. For this the public must await Sir James Westland's Budget speech to-morrow. Thanks to the favourable course of exchange, the improvements in the accounts for the current year will be even greater than those of the period to which Mr. Cox's report relates. Although the import duties had just been imposed, the estimates for 1894-95 when presented by Sir James Westland showed a heavy deficit, and the Finance Minister met this by the suspension of the famine grant, by taking from the Provincial Governments a good share of their balances, and by the adoption of stringent measures of retrenchment in the Public Works Department and of economy in other branches of the administration. It was understood that these expedients were of the class that could not be resorted to in subsequent years, and that when the next Budget was presented the financial position would have to be reconsidered. But before that time came, the fall of the gold value of the rupee considerably below the 14d. rate estimated necessitated the imposition of further additional taxation, and this lead the Government of Lord Rosebery to give way on the question of the exemption of cotton yarns and goods from duty, and to permit of their inclusion in the tariff schedule. Apart from the low rate of exchange which involved an additional expenditure beyond that anticipated in the Budget of nearly two crores, the circumstances of the year were extremely favourable. Consequently the famine insurance grant was restored to the extent of a crore of rupees; and the year closed with a surplus of 69 lakhs instead of the estimated deficit of thirty lakhs. The items which mainly contributed to this favourable result included an improvement of 93 lakhs in the opium revenue, due partly to better prices having been realised at the sales of Bengal opium and partly to the levy of enchanced pass fees on increased exportations of Malwa opium. There was a saving of 63 lakhs in the estimated expenditure under opium due mostly to short payment to cultivators owing to the failure of crops. This latter saving, although affording temporary aid is not a matter for congratulation, since it is one which has to be paid for in subsequent years. If we remember rightly Sir James Westland in his last Budget speech likened such a saving to the reduction which might be effected in the military charges by the process of avoiding for a year the complete replenishment of stores. The comparison was rather an extravagant one, seeing that the absence of a good opium crop does not imperil the Empire, as the absence of military stores would. A more correct simile would be that of a trader who saves money by indenting for much smaller consignments of goods, than usual, and who as a consequence loses custom. But whether the Indian opium crop be large or small, it seems likely that our exportation of the drug to China will diminish year by year owing to the increased cultivation of the poppy plant by the Chinese themselves.

The customs revenue during the year was nearly a crore larger than estimated; excise revenue advanced by twenty-one lakhs, and the net earnings of the Imperial State Railways were 79 lakhs more than was anticipated, but against this there was a set-off of 39 lakhs in regard to the guaranteed railways. The net loss to Government on all the railways was over 68 lakhs, whereas, but for the loss by exchange as compared with the figures of nine years ago, there would have been a profit of close on 27 lakhs. The tendency of military expenditure to expand is a circumstance against which Sir Auckland Colvin, speaking from past experience, tells us the Indian Finance Minister fights in vain. But the history Mr. Cox gives of the financial events of 1894-95, shows that when the necessity for economy is brought home to them, the military authorities are quite ready to co-operate with the Finance Department in effecting reductions, or at any rate in stemming the tendency of increase. A saving of 23 lakhs was effected in spite of the extra expenditure in respect to the Waziristan Boundary Commission, and Field Force; the mobilisation of troops for the Chitral Expedition; and an increase in the pay of British troops in consequence of a reduction in the rate of exchange at which they were paid. The only head which showed a material falling off was Land Revenue, the collections of which fell short of the estimate by 29 lakhs, chiefly in the Central Provinces, owing to famine in Damoh and Saugor and scarcity in several other districts. There were fallings off also in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Bombay owing chiefly to suspensions and remissions rendered necessary by an unfavourable season. The interest charges were enhanced by the anticipation interest and brokerage paid on the conversion of the 4 per cent. rupee debt, but the excess was to some extent counterbalanced by a saving in the charges in England due chiefly to the issue of six millions of India three per cent. stock on which interest was payable in respect of three-quarters only within the year. It is noteworthy that a saving in the Political Department was brought about by the neglect of the Amir of Afghanistan to claim a considerable part of the subsidy due to him in the year. His Highness Abdur Rahman is not the man to be satisfied with anything less than his pound of flesh, and his neglect to claim the subsidy is the more noteworthy, as under the agreement with Sir Mortimer Durand the Amir obtained an enhancement of his annual grant from eighteen to twenty-four lakhs per annum.

Some interesting information can be incidentally gleaned from the detailed explanations given in Mr. Cox's voluminous report. The total amount of tribute received from the Native States was 78 lakhs, being a lakh and three-quarters less than was anticipated in the revised estimates. The Native States of the Madras Presidency head the list with 34 lakhs, two-thirds of which is contributed by Mysore, and Bombay comes next with 12 lakhs, five and a-half of which are received from Kathiawar and three from Baroda. In the case of the latter State the amount of the claim was Rs. 3,75,000, but there was a counter-claim of Rs. 70,000 for the maintenance of the Gaekwar contingent after its nominal disbandment in 1893-94. It is interesting to note that the only Native State which now owes any debt to Government is that of Cooch Behar, whose loan for the construction of a railway is being repaid by an annual instalment of a lakh of rupees. There has been a considerable decrease in the expenditure in England on territorial and political pensions owing to the death of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 4,71,000, a sum much less than usual, and in the nature of things the outlay will continue to decline year by year. It is noteworthy that the improvements in general revenues of the country were contributed to by all the Provinces with the exception of those of Central and North-Western India, both of which showed a considerable falling off. Generally speaking a study of Mr. Cox's report goes to show that, despite what pessimists may say, the country is fairly prosperous, and that the Government of India can rely upon an elasticity of revenue concurrently with the development of the Empire. At the same time the uncertainty in connection with exchange; the tendency for the cost of administration to constantly grow, and the difficulty of tapping new sources of taxation, are factors which render it necessary for the Finance Minister to keep a tight hold over the Imperial purse strings, and for the Government to avoid as far as possible that increase of frontier expenditure which is viewed by Sir Auckland Colvin and other observers with so much alarm.

THE American House of Representatives, the other day we were informed by telegraph, rejected the Free Coinage bill, which the Senate had substituted for the Bond Bill. American papers by the mail show that the vote for its rejection was 215 against 90. The American "Sound money men" are jubilant, and declare that free silver has received its quietus. A majority of 125 against free silver in a house of 356 members is considered the best answer which could be given to the "rule or ruin policy of the silver conspirators in the Senate." But it is said that the majority would even have been greater if all the "sound money members" unable to be present could have secured pairs. The Free Silver men, however, anxious to avoid defeat, would not help them in this, and between twenty-five and thirty is given as the number of opponents of silver unable to secure pairs. It seems that the surprise of the day (February 14th) was the small vote cast by the silver men. Instead of their boasted hundred and thirty, they could only muster ninety at the most, the Southern States being increasingly antagonistic to Free Silver proposals. The declaration of the result of the division was the signal for loud applause by the Representatives.

THE news contained in a private telegram, from Hong-Kong of yesterday's date will have an important bearing on the local market. It states that the yarn market is very unusually dull and declining, the weekly sales of Indian yarn there having fallen off to 500 bales only, and consequently there is "nothing doing." Exchange at present rules there at Rs. 182½ per 100 dollars. The stock of unsold yarn is estimated at about sixteen thousand bales.

WITH reference to the rumour that Indian troops are to be sent to Egypt, the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief informs us by telegraph that he is not aware that any Indian troops have been warned for that service.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, with English mails of the 6th instant, left Aden at 2 p.m., on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 p.m., on Saturday. Passengers will land at the Ballard Pier.

WE learn that arrangements for building a Masonic Hall on the Esplanade are nearly completed, and negotiations are now going on with Government for the purchase of a site near the premises of the Fort Gratuitous Dispensary.

PRESIDING at the joint annual meetings of the Bombay Branch of the Bible Society and the Bombay Book and Tract Society at the Town Hall, last evening, the Hon. Mr. Birdwood said that the reports went to show that the Societies are still engaged, as they have been for many years past, in beneficent enterprises which are well calculated to confer the highest advantages on the people of India. The Branch Societies worthily represent in this Presidency the great Parent Societies in England with whose noble aims and aspirations they are identified, and with whose aid they carry on their operations. The reports showed further that the important work entrusted to the office-bearers and agents is done efficiently.

AT the High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Ranade delivered their decision in the case of Imperatrix vs. Juma bin Fakir and Urzee bin Sulleman, which was heard before their lordships last week. The accused were convicted by Mr. E. J. Berkeley, her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General for Uganda, of having taken part in operations of war by aiding and abetting Kabarega, King of Unyoro, in carrying on war, insurrection, or r

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, MARCH 16, MIDNIGHT.

In the House of Commons, to-night, the Hon. G. Curzon, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question put by Sir W. V. Harcourt, said that it was known some weeks ago that strong forces of Dervishes were advancing on Kassala and other points, and also that reinforcements were advancing on Dongola.

It is believed, he said, that ten thousand of them are already threatening Kassala, and a Dervish victory would constitute a serious danger, not only to Egypt and Italy, but to the cause of European civilization, and hence the military advisers in Egypt and in London had decided that an advance on Akasheh was necessary, which might ultimately extend to Dongola. But it was not expedient, Mr. Curzon said, to disclose the plans at present.

The Government were convinced that their action would have the two-fold effect of relieving the Italians at Adowa and Kassala, and of saving Egypt from events which might assume formidable dimensions.

Mr. Labouchere, after this statement, thereupon moved that the House of Commons should adjourn to discuss the expedition which, he said, was merely an excuse to remain in Egypt.

Sir Charles Dilke seconded the motion, and denounced the advance of the Egyptians as inopportune.

Sir W. V. Harcourt warned the Government that a British occupation of the Soudan would be fatal to the peace of Europe.

Mr. Balfour said it would be of the greatest benefit to the Soudan if the allegiance of the Arab tribes was transferred to the Government, which was acting under English influence.

Government, he said, had no intention to occupy Darfur.

The motion on being put to the vote was rejected by a majority of one hundred and forty-two.

THE DEBATE ON THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

LATER.

The debate on the Egyptian Question will be resumed in the House of Commons on Friday next.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The *Times*, in discussing the Egyptian Question, hopes that the advance on Akasheh is but the first step of a forward policy in Egypt, of which the Soudan is the key.

Great Britain, it adds, cannot afford to let the Soudan pass into the hands of a civilized or semi-civilized Power.

The Conservative papers approve of the expedition to Akasheh.

The Liberal papers demand full information on the subject, and strongly oppose the re-conquest of the Soudan.

THE VENEZUELA QUESTION.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

The Hon. G. Curzon, Under Foreign Secretary, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the United States Government had made official proposals, in connection with the Venezuela question, which were now being considered.

OPENING OF THE WEST RIVER.

An Edict has been signed at Pekin sanctioning the opening of the West River.

The actual opening, however, awaits an agreement regarding the Yunnan frontier.

DIVISIONAL COMMANDERS UNDER GENERAL KITCHENER.

Colonel A. Hunter, D. S. O., Royal Lancaster Regiment, and Colonel H. M. L. Rundle, D. S. O., Royal Artillery, have been appointed Divisional Commanders under General Sir H. H. Kitchener.

THE GOVERNOR-DESIGNATE OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

A *Gazette* Extraordinary announces that Sir Arthur Havelock has been appointed Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.

THE RECENT MURDER CASE.

RANGOON, MARCH 17.

Referring to the recent murder, Captain Marett, Adviser to Thibaw Sawbwa, reports that Daily was murdered on the night of the 6th, or early morning of the 7th, on the Nammaw Road, three-quarters of a mile from the Railway camp at Naungkyo, in Tsonze. The murder was committed by Nga San, servant of the deceased, who killed him with a dah. Thibaw Sawbwa has offered a reward of Rs. 5,000 for the arrest of the servant and another man believed to be implicated in the affair. Both men are recent arrivals from Burma.

THE EXTENSIVE OPIUM FRAUDS IN BARODA.

BARODA, MARCH 17.

The trials of the cases against Moti Khemchand and Girdar Kalidas have been transferred to the Broach District, the District Magistrate having concurred with the Railway Magistrate in holding this course to be the more expedient. The two accused accordingly appeared before Captain C. A. Brown, Railway Magistrate, this day, and were admitted to bail in one surety of Rs. 2,000 each to appear before the District Magistrate, Mr. Logan, at Ankleshwar, on the 20th instant.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod arrived here yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 15.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here, for Karachi, day before yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here, for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday morning.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Carthage arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, MARCH 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh left here, for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Palawan, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

PENANG, MARCH 17.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Teresa, from Kobe, left for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MARCH 17.

Orient steamer Orizaba from Aden arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Oceanien left Colombo, for Bombay, on the 16th instant, and is expected to arrive here in Bombay on the 19th instant.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Hiroshima Maru left Colombo, for Bombay, on the 16th instant.

The Florio Rubatino Co.'s steamer Letimbro, from Hongkong, left for Bombay this morning.

THE KHANDALLA MANŒUVRES.

THIRD DAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KHANDALLA, MARCH 16.

The troops passed their first night in bivouac in peace. Fatigued by a hard day's work, all ranks slept well, except those to whom the fortune of war decreed the honourable but onerous task of securing the safety of the rest by their presence on outpost duty. Their night was spent in visiting the sentries and detached posts of their respective picquets; no easy task in the dark; for it entailed groping their way up and down hills, into nullahs and out of them, stumbling over roots and forcing a passage thro ugh thorny bushes, and running the risk of a broken neck at the call of duty. Needless to say, the General, far less sparing of himself than of the comfort of the humblest man in his command, kept the outposts on the alert by visiting them at dead of night, selecting the most difficult and least expected route. Considerate of the welfare of his troops, he ordered shelter-tents to be taken by the picquets and pitched in rear of the rallying-posts, and use to be made of them by every man not actually on duty.

In camp "Last Post" was sounded at eight o'clock; and the call that rings mournfully over the soldier's grave when the last sad honours are paid to the dead warrior, rose and thrilled over the silent bivouac and echoed back from the steep hills surrounding it. Scarcely had it died away, when the strains of the magnificent band of the Royal Irish Rifles filled the valley, playing while the officers of the regiment dined. An hour afterwards silence reigned supreme in the camp; and not a sound was heard in the hollow, where two thousand men lay sleeping, save now and then the stern challenge of the sentries and the low tones of the response elicited. Here and there, high up on the mountain side, a light twinkled fitfully, showing the signallers' chain of communication.

On Sunday morning Divine service was held in camp. The work for the day—for with so short a time at disposal of the General every hour is precious—consisted of a reconnaissance by a party of officers and non-commissioned officers, British and Native, and in the afternoon resumption of the work on the track for the next day's route. Every regiment in camp furnished parties for this latter; moving out in the afternoon they laboured steadily till sunset, when they were withdrawn.

The orders of

THE RECONNAISSANCE PARTY

were to survey a proposed route along the crest and down into the valley on the other side of the hill to the second camping-ground; thence to the Reservoir and site for the third bivouac; and, finally, to approach and reconnoitre the enemy's position on the south-eastern slopes of the hills. They were to ignore the facts of the track having been already laid out by the Sappers and Miners and begun by them and the working-parties of the Brigade, to report on the difficulties to be encountered in making a road for pack-animals and the means to be adopted for overcoming them, as well as the number of men required and the materials at hand. They were to survey the Shi-Shi nullah, which crosses the route between the second and third camping-grounds, select a point for crossing, and recommend the types of bridges best adapted for the passage of the troops. The party, under the command of Lieutenant Casserly, Marine Battalion, consisted of Lieutenant Hogg, 22nd Bombay Infantry, and Lieutenant Harris, Royal Irish Rifles, a sergeant of the last-named regiment, and Native officers and N. C. O.'s of the various Native corps in the Bombay District. Under a combined cavalry and infantry escort supplied by the 2nd Bombay Lancers, Royal Irish Rifles and 22nd Bombay Infantry, they fell in at seven o'clock a.m., near the bungalow occupied by H. E. General Nairne, and received final instructions before starting from the General Officer Commanding in person. They were ordered to proceed as they would do in actual warfare, utilising the escort to prevent their work being interfered with by an active and enterprising enemy; no members of the party being allowed to remain behind the others without the protection of some of the infantry. As long as the nature of the ground permitted, the cavalry had to bear the brunt of the work; but when the precipitous and broken slopes rendered their services useless, they were sent back to camp by the officer in charge and the party proceeded guarded by the infantry. After a long and arduous day the reconnoitring party returned to head-quarters, having carefully surveyed and reported on the proposed route—no easy task when the difficult country passed over is taken into account. The

MERE PHYSICAL EXERTION

entailed in climbing up almost perpendicular hills, clambering over broken ground, and sliding down precipitous slopes was in itself a sufficient demand on their energy. One of the "sole survivors of the expedition," as he called himself, assured us that, "but for the kindness and hospitality of the officers in the Sappers and Miners' camp, which lay near the route, my bones would now be whitening the dreary plains of the Deccan, or whatever they call this part of the world. Three worn and weary spectres, who once were light-hearted and respectable British subalterns, crawled feebly towards the oasis of tents, when Lieut. Boileau, R.E., and his comrades rushed out, fell upon our necks—and called for drinks for us. They took us to their bosoms, or rather, brought us into their Mess, and treated us like escaped princes." The task set was thoroughly practical and instructive, and well in keeping with the rest of the scheme planned by General Gatacre. In war-time the success of an expedition, especially of a dash into the heart of an unknown and savage country such as this is supposed to be, would often depend mainly on the accurate information gathered by reconnoitring-parties, not only as to the enemy's exact position, but also as to the route to be adopted to get the army in front of it ready to attack with as little loss of time as possible. Had Wolseley not ascertained carefully and precisely the disposition and defences of Arabi's forces, Tel-el-Kebir would not have been won without terrible slaughter.

On Monday the real work of the manœuvres begins. The enemy having been driven from the intervening hill and the route having been surveyed and partly prepared, the troops will break up camp and move over the crest to the spot chosen for the second bivouac. First strong covering parties supplied by the Mountain Battery, the Royal Irish Rifles and the 21st Bombay Infantry, will move forward and protect the working parties formed from the remainder of the first-named and part of the latter, who will complete the road along the crest. When the track is reported practicable, the baggage convoy, escorted by half a battalion of the 21st and the full strength of the 22nd Bombay Infantry, under the command of Captain Mitchell (21st Marine Battalion), will follow on to the second camping-ground. Captain Clowes, Chief Commissariat Officer, Bombay District, has handed over the mules of the convoy to the charge of the officers told off for transport duty from the various regiments, of whom Captain Montgomery, a zealous and painstaking officer, is the senior.

THE FAMOUS "MOUNTAIN TRACK"

to be followed presents many apparently insuperable difficulties, and reflects great credit on those who planned and constructed it. Commencing on the eastern spur that runs down to the railway, it climbs to the crest in zig-zags, often not twenty yards long, over slopes so steep that the exterior edge of the path has generally to be revetted to retain it in position. The last stretch to the summit is almost perpendicular. That gained, a magnificent view is spread out before the gaze of the panting and heated mortal who has ascended from the camp. Far below him the little valley that has been our first halting place nestles in the bosom of the hill that stretches out its long arms as though to embrace it. North and south broad plains stretch away, broken here and there by isolated knolls crowned perhaps by a bungalow or a temple to where the mountains rise abruptly from the level, their lofty summits veiled in clouds. Khandalla and Lanoli, mere clusters of toy-houses to his eye, lie beneath him. The magnificent spectacle more than repays him for his steep and arduous climb. The track then winds over the plateau to the southern edge, along which it passes through wooded hollows, round tree-clad knolls, and skirting the tops of ravines. At the western end the hill descends abruptly to the plain. The track goes down half-way at a safe angle and then turns sharply to the south and passes along over some fairly level ground dust above the cliffs that fall sheer to the valley running into the Kotal or saddle connecting the hill with the Duke's Nose. At the southern end the track has to descend almost a precipice, and winds down in a series of zig-zags for hundreds of feet. Then all difficulty ends. The remainder of the route is through level and cultivated land.

THE GOA TROUBLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, MARCH 14.

Great sensation has been produced by the statement that officials are alleged to be implicated in initiating and promoting the desertion and revolt at Goa. It is reported that the deserters, who had fled in the district of Sanguem, have, on being interrogated, made declarations to the Administrator of Sanquelim, who, accompanied by the Karbari of Sawantwady, went to the village Aint. The declarations were to the effect that two well-known officials incited the deserters to revolt, made them bolt away, and finally join the Ranes, and that they have been corresponding with them. The Administrator of Sanquelim opened an enquiry into the matter, a report in regard to which, together with the letters, has been sent to the Governor-General. Efforts are being made in the Governor's palace to suppress this accusation.

There was an encounter between the Government troops and the rebels at Querim, in which four Native soldiers were killed. A force of forty soldiers of infantry and ten of cavalry have marched to Pernem. It is stated that his Royal Highness is also following them to Pernem in search of the revolters. The latter have cut the ears of a woman who had emigrated and who returned to Satary with the pass of the Administrator. In consequence of this cruelty many residents have run away. It was reported that 3,000 families have returned from Sawantwady, at the requisition of the Governor-General, but they do not appear to number 200, and many of them at the cruelty of the revolters have again fled away. At Vaddem, in Satary, the rebels exacted Rs. 200 from an individual, and this having been brought to the notice of Government, a detachment of soldiers was despatched thither to watch during the night, but the revolters made their appearance in another village. All the provinces of the Novas Conquistas are under the control of the rebels, and Pernem, which was out of their influence, has now come under their dominion. The Viscount of Pernem has gone to the Government House, Mr. Mira Godinho, and Mr. Gonum Porobo, brother-in-law of the Viscount, having been sent to invite him. The object of taking the Viscount to Pangim is said to be to send a telegram to the Ministry for retaining the Governor-General. In the meantime Mr. Auba Camotim, the Vice-President of the Municipality of Pernem, Mr. Dagiba Porobo Parchemcar Desai, Mr. Rama Krishna Porobo Parchemcar Desai, brother-in-law of the Viscount, and Mr. Rama Porobo Desprobo have been put in jail. The Dessai of Porudan, district of Sawantwady, has given help to more than 200 families emigrated from Satary to establish themselves in his district. Since yesterday a strong rumour has been current that Prince D. Infant and Senhor Raphael de Andrade have received telegrams re-calling them without further delay. Captain Gomes da Costa and Mr. Mira Godinho have been going to the Lyceum to collect signatures of the professors and students for a representation soliciting the retention of the Governor-General.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The excellent manner in which "Judas Maccabæus" was rendered by the Philharmonic Society a few weeks ago, to say nothing of less recent performances, should ensure a large attendance at the Town Hall to-morrow (Thursday) evening, when "The Ancient Mariner" will be performed by a chorus of sixty voices. The soloists are Miss N. Tudball, Mrs. Macbeth, Mr. Chisholm, Mr. Basil Scott, and Mr. H. M. Steuart, all of whom are well known to the Bombay public as talented amateurs. The solos and choruses have been very carefully prepared, so that it may be anticipated that this popular piece will be even better performed than it was when the Society gave it four and a-half years ago.

THE AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

The construction of the above line is, we learn, being pushed on rapidly. Mr. Arnott, the Engineer in charge, reports that up to the end of last month 10 per cent. of the earthwork up to the twenty-eighth mile was completed. Good progress had been made with the foundations of the two bridges over the Khari river, and material for the minor bridges and foundations of station buildings was being collected and stacked.

FIRES IN BOMBAY: THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a letter on the subject of "Fires in Bombay" from a correspondent who signs himself "American," which appeared in your issue of yesterday, I notice the following statement:—"The Telegraph Office, the Public Works Departmental Offices, and the Town Hall are devoid of anything approaching even a fire bucket." This is certainly incorrect as regards the Central Telegraph Office, for in that building there are rows of fire buckets filled with water in every verandah and corridor, buckets filled with sand kept outside the signal office in case of a lamp explosion, and hand grenades for extinguishing fire in nearly every room. There are also several large tanks in the building from which a plentiful supply of water could be obtained, and fire hydrants in the garden.—Yours, &c.,

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraphs.
Central Telegraph Office, March 17.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Aden. Zanzibar interrupted.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond British frontier between Yungchang and Tali.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th March, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	17	1	35p.m.	...	24
Suez	17	2	55 p.m.	...	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of 17th March, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	42	...	4
" Karachi	...	36	...	5
" Madras	...	25	...	2

BRITISH FOREIGN RELATIONS AND INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The announcement that two States of the Triple Alliance of Austria and Germany were going to loyally support Italy in Abyssinia, ought to open people's eyes very considerably as to the aims of this Triple Alliance. It was supposed that it was formed for mutual protection against the preponderating power of Russia and France, but it seems that now it is likely to adopt an aggressive form, and that these Powers may coalesce for conquest. I am specially concerned about the millowners. Should there be an advance on Bombay, their industry will be at once destroyed, and we shall have no more yarning and spinning, and the cloth that we wear will have all to be made in Germany, so that the millowners' industry will vanish should there be an invasion. The result, I hope, will be that the lukewarm supporters of the English Government will afterwards be encouraged to loyalty, should the iron hand of a strong despotism be at their throats. What a shriek there would be from our Native friends if Bombay were laid under contribution by a Foreign Fleet, and what an impetus it would give to the importation of those very indifferent foreign goods which are now filling the Bombay bazaars to stagnation. They will then realise the difference between English rule and that of other nations. So it is as well to reward their loyalty, and open their eyes beforehand. It is a great pity that we cannot free ourselves from the control of Egypt. With our ever-increasing fast steam communication we should pay more attention to the Cape route. Steamers of the Union Company and Castle Line run out to the Cape in fifteen days, and Mr. Barry Barnato has initiated a line, which he declares will reach to Table Bay from England in thirteen days or less. From the Cape to Point de Galle, I came in a Clan steamer in ten days. If one watches the time taken by cargo steamers between Bombay and London, I think the time taken will average twenty-six to twenty-nine days; but then the cargo steamers by the Suez Canal route have the privilege of paying Canal dues, if they adopt it, but it is rather a questionable advantage. I see you record that the *Daily Graphic* says Mr. Cecil Rhodes prophesied that the Cape of Good Hope would some day be recognised as the pivot of the Empire. This was a fact brought prominently to notice in the discussions regarding the enlargement of the Cape Town harbour works, and caused a boom in the land in the neighbourhood of Cape Town, and it evoked even the speculative cupidity of the then Governor of the Colony, who was credited with having invested largely, waiting for the time when England would awake to the value of the Cape Colony. Mr. Rhodes, however, only followed up the idea, but did not initiate "the idea of the bone in the throat." The Australian steamers on their outward passages all call at the Cape, and the Germans recognise the Cape as the point of the world to control the East. A few ships of war can always block the Suez Canal, but there is plenty of sea room round the Cape, and it is a route which it would be very difficult to intercept. It is a great pity that the English Government do not pay more regard to the defences of Cape Town and also of Port Elizabeth. Being of an enquiring turn of mind, I should like very much to know why there are so many Italian, Austrian, and other foreign gentlemen visiting all parts of Southern India. I may be told it is for purposes of trade, but I rather think it is to find out our weak points. If a passport system were introduced in these ticklish times, it would not be amiss, and if our Intelligence Department, which sits so high on Simla, were moved to cast a glance to the Southern Provinces of India, and take note of what is going on, and what all these gentlemen are doing, it would be no disadvantage to the Government of India, but their eyes are so intent on what is going on across our North-Western Border, that a gentle hint from the South may evoke attention and consideration.—Yours, &c.,

J. P. NIXON, MAJOR-GENERAL.

A PURDAH PARTY.

A delightfully pleasant afternoon party was given, on Monday, to the lady members of the Bombay Branch of the National Indian Association, and its work guild, by Mrs. Dimmock (the energetic honorary secretary both of this Association and the work guild), at her residence, the Beehive, Nepean Sea Road.

There were present:—Mrs. G. McLaren, Mrs. E. T. Candy, Mrs. R. D. Sethna, Miss Wacha, Miss M. C. Treb, Mrs. Leask, Mrs. and Miss D. J. Parakh, Miss Jamsetjee Jejeebhai, Mrs. W. Squire, Miss Manockjee Cursetjee, Mrs. J. Ferin Hamilton, Miss Bird, Miss Stephen, Mrs. and Miss Sassoon, Mrs. Haji Mahomed H. Ismail, Mrs. Mooljee Barbhaya, Mrs. Tribhowandas Mungaldas, Begum Mumtaz Jehan Nasrullahkhan (the Begum of Janjira), Mrs. Hassan Ali, Mrs. Horbury, Atia Hassan Ali, Miss McLauchlan Slater, Mrs. Noormahomed Jairajbhai, Mrs. A. M. Dharamsey, Mrs. N. Vamanrao, Mrs. Goolbai Balaramjee, Mrs. Putlabai N. Javeri, Mrs. Babubhai Vamanrao, Mrs. Hussobai N. Damtharao, Mrs. Kavasjee Dadabhoy, Mrs. Furdoonjee Framjee, Mrs. Nuzmoodin Tyabjee, Mrs. Ali N. Tyabjee, Mrs. Lukmani, Mrs. and Miss Gostling, Mrs. and the Misses Humphrey, Miss Ellen Stones, Miss Edge, Miss Kimmens, Mrs. H. N. Seervai, Mrs. D. H. Dadysett, Mrs. J. A. Wadia, Mrs. Vernon Bayley, Miss Clarke, Mrs. Ranade, Mrs. and Miss Kalliabhai, Mrs. Buaisett, Mrs. Rustom K. Cama, Mrs. Khisty, Mrs. and Miss Freeman, Mrs. Amiroodin Tyabjee, Mrs. Ashruff Moizudin, Mrs. Grattan Geary, Mrs. H. W. Uloth, Mrs. Arnott, Miss Abbott, Mrs. Evans; and with Mrs. Birdwood, Lady Havelock, the wife of the Governor-elect of Madras, and Mrs. Romily also graced the occasion, and mixed freely amongst the guests, many of whom were presented to her, and were much impressed by her amiability, whilst her Ladyship expressed herself charmed, not only with the lovely tinted and graceful sarees of the Parsee ladies, but likewise, too, with the picturesque dresses of the Mahomedan ladies.

The Beehive with its commodious rooms and spacious verandah contributed much to the guests having space enough to move about in congenial groups. Whilst at sundown most of the guests found much delight in sauntering about the lovely garden, and many even ventured on to the rocks of the secluded and beautifully extensive seashore that adjoins the bungalow.

Mrs. Squire, Mrs. Bowen, and Miss Humphrey, by their singing, gave much enjoyment to the guests. Mrs. Candy also gave two solos on the pianoforte, in her well-known masterly style, which will soon be lost to Bombay for a season. Miss Gostling contributed a charming recitation, entitled "The Well of St. Keene." There was no lack of delicious viands as refreshments. Though the party was an afternoon one, the guests were so loathe to go, that the party broke up at a very late hour. Very cordial and many were the thanks tendered to the kind hostess for her warm hospitality.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

Nowhere can a pleasanter two hours of good healthy fun and jollity be enjoyed than at the Tivoli, where Hudson's Surprise Party are now giving an artistic and refined entertainment. To-night the first complete change of programme is announced, and a special item will be a grand patriotic tableau, introducing the national airs of principal countries, with their respective flags, terminating with a grouping of the colours, the Union Jack being waved triumphantly above the rest. Miss May Habgood, the popular pianist, will play a "Tarantelle" by Rubinstein, and Mr. Harry Shine will give some new character sketches. There will also be two of Mr. Hudson's inimitable sketches, and we can safely advise all play-goers to pay the Tivoli a visit to-night. Further particulars of to-night's programme will be found in our advertising columns.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—MARCH 16.

10 p.m.	76·2

TUESDAY.—MARCH 17.

6 a.m.	72·9
10 a.m.	78·4
2 p.m.	81·9
6 p.m.	81·3

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned Rs. 41,16,000 for locomotive and rolling-stock for working the Southern Punjab Railway by the North-Western (State) Railway.

The drought continues at Kurseong, and it is beginning to get hot. Early pruned tea is trying to show a little leaf, but is stopped for want of rain.

Lady Mackenzie's illness will be greatly regretted by Calcutta Society, and her premature departure to Darjiling deprive all classes, all too soon, of her charming presence and hospitality. Let us hope the fates will deal kindly and speedily restore the popular hostess of Belvedere to her wonted good health.

That sporting officer, Mr. J. Moore, A. V. D., is going to leave India, and is in consequence selling all his stud.

T. Scott, the jockey, who had such a severe accident with Daylight at Tollygunge, has now decided to take a trip down to Australia to recruit.

A daring robbery was committed on Tuesday on the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, a gentleman having been robbed of a considerable sum of money in notes, which were abstracted from his Gladstone bag. Several similar robberies have taken place lately.

The East Indian Railway has put on a through carriage daily on the up-mail from Allahabad to Saharunpore, which will save the traveller to Mussorie the disagreeable necessity of getting out of the train at Ghaziabad between three and four o'clock in the morning. The same step has been already adopted by the North-Western management on their train running in the opposite direction to connect with the down-country mails.

With the advent of the hot weather, writes the Calcutta paper, the season of epidemics bids fair to set in, and it behoves School Boards and managers of public institutions to exercise the utmost sanitary precautions. Not long ago I drew attention in these columns to the suggestions in a scientific paper, that books, pens, slates and slate pencils ought not to go from hand to hand among pupils attending a school, and the hint then given, about scholars leaving such articles in school instead of carrying them to their homes, is a good one. Healthy, well ventilated dormitories, scrupulously clean surroundings, proper supervision in the matter of drainage, filtered drinking water, plain but regular food, the placing "out of bounds" of infected localities, are among the more prominent aids towards staving off the possibility of any prevalent scourge invading otherwise healthy localities in crowded cities like Calcutta.

Final arrangements have now been made for the housing of the Public Works Department in Simla. Colonel Bisset and four officers go to Constantia, the present Meteorological Office; the General Branch of the Department will be quartered in the Post Office, and two officers and the Registrar in the Telegraph building. Messrs Clarke and Company's new premises will be occupied by the Accountant-General and the Records Department. Sherwood has been secured for the Drawing Office, and a portion of the Accountant-General's Office, and the Willows will accommodate the Works Branch, and the remainder of the Secretariat.

The Allahabad police are investigating a tragedy in native life. It appears that about three weeks ago the child-wife of the ayah's son at the Great Northern Hotel was missed. There had been family differences, and the mother-in-law thought the girl had been enticed away by relatives. No trace of the little thing, however, was discovered till Thursday, when its body was found in the public well near the Government Press. The ayah identified the child through its ear having been torn, and by the saree that it was wearing. The police at once made a number of arrests, including that of a girl, who immediately implicated some mehters and mehtranis. A chaukidar at the hotel, who when the girl was missed, said that he had seen her in the early morning near the well in the compound, has since denied having made any such statement. The affair is a most mysterious one, and it is hoped that the police will succeed in clearing it up.

A Calcutta correspondent writes:—"I hear privately of a particularly sad case of mad-dog bite at Jessore, the victim being Mrs. Norledge, the wife of a Baptist missionary, who was married less than two months ago. The bite was a severe one on the ball of the thumb, or between the thumb and the fore-finger, but the dog was not suspected of being mad till some days afterwards, when it showed unmistakable symptoms and was destroyed. No time was then lost, and Mrs. Norledge is by this time well on her way to Paris, for treatment at the Pasteur Institute, and her friends can only hope that all evil results will be averted."

The Indian *Planters' Gazette* writes:—We are glad to hear by wire that the W.I.T.C. Stewards have finally decided upon the adoption of Mr. Victor Carandini's starting machine as a permanency on the Bombay and Poona race courses, and have indented on Australia for a number of these machines. We trust that this is only the forerunner of its adoption throughout India, for we are now thoroughly convinced that it is a most excellent invention. The only objection which the antagonists of the machine are able to bring against it, is that in the event of a horse swinging round just as the machine goes up, the starter has no means of recalling his field; but this could be easily overcome by the maintenance of the advance flag, as is done now with the ordinary man with his flag start. In Calcutta we hope to see the machine make its appearance in the coming season and, though it may necessitate some slight alteration in the rules regarding starting, this balanced against the very great convenience which the machine undoubtedly is, is hardly worth considering.

The Ceylon *Times* announces the death of Mr. Charles F. Braine, this gentleman, who, after a long illness, succumbed on the 12th instant to the effects of malaria, contracted in Kurunegalla, aggravated by the results of a fall from his horse. The deceased gentleman, who was the eldest son of the late Mr. Charles Joseph Braine, of China, Ceylon, and London, came out to Ceylon in 1869, and entered the service of the Ceylon Company, Limited. He learnt planting on Meddacombra estate, and served the company in Pussellawa, Badulla, and Dikoya. In the latter district he was well known and respected, having managed Mannickwatta estate for 12 years. When that estate was handed over to Mr. F. H. M. Corbet, he entered that gentleman's employ and continued in it until the estates were formed into the Wanarajah Co. He acted for a time on Kondesalla estate, Dumbara, and then accepted the task of opening Delwita estate in Kurunegalla, in Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.'s employ. Here he absorbed the malaria from the effects of which he died. He received injuries in the carriage accident in which Mrs. Braine broke her thigh, and was afterwards thrown from his horse about two months ago. After the fracture to the skull had healed he was removed to Colombo, where in the Cargill's Ward he had the benefit of Dr. Garvin's skill and was most assiduously nursed by Mrs. Braine, but, despite everything that could be done, he sank under his injuries, and died at the hospital. The deepest sympathies of all will be with the widow and orphans of one who had deservedly earned the reputation of being a hardworking conscientious planter.

Repeated instances are said to have been noted in Germany of lightning flashes, instead of being attracted by the lightning conductor on a blast furnace chimney, taking the charge of the chimney itself as a conductor, and passing down through the furnace charge, through the pig bed and into the earth without doing any damage. It is said that this has occurred several times at one furnace, where a good conductor extends above the top of the chimney, the explanation being that a column of smoke containing much water and carbon dust extended up to a considerable height, and thus furnished a better conductor of electricity to and through the charge itself than was afforded by the outside conductor.

THE BOMBAY AUXILIARY BIBLE AND THE BOMBAY TRACT SOCIETIES.

The Hon. Mr. H. M. Birdwood presided at the sixty-eighth annual meeting of the Bible Society held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, last evening, there being a fairly good attendance. The proceedings opened by the singing of a hymn, and the Rev. W. G. Peel next read a portion of Scripture and offered prayer.

The Hon. Mr. Birdwood, who was received with cheers, said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—With your permission I will slightly vary the programme for this evening's proceedings. Instead of closing the meeting with an attempt to sum up the discussion on the reports of the two Societies, I should prefer to make a few remarks at this early stage of the proceedings, and before the adoption of the Bible Society's report is moved. I think that those responsible for the preparation of the programme must have expected something like a formal address from me, and if that expectation is shared by other speakers, they might possibly be tempted, in order to give me time for such an address, to cut down their own speeches in order that the meeting might not be unduly prolonged. But if they did any such thing we should undoubtedly be the losers. On an occasion such as this, when gentlemen intimately acquainted with the practical work of the two Societies in all its bearings, whether in Bombay or the Mofussil, have undertaken to move and second the several proposals that are to be brought befor us, it would certainly be undesirable to curtail the time at their disposal in any way. It will be more profitable for us all to hear what they have to say to us regarding their experiences than for you to listen to any comments of mine on the details of the two reports. I will, therefore, be very brief in what I say myself. I think you will find the reports of the Bible Society and of the Tract and Book Society which will be read to you presently to be satisfactory. They show that these two Societies are still engaged, as they have been for many years past, in beneficent enterprises which are well calculated to confer the highest advantages on the people of India. These Branch Societies are centres of spiritual life, and they are active centres; and they worthily represent in this Presidency the great Parent Societies in England with whose noble aims and aspirations they are identified, and with whose aid they carry on their own operations. These reports show further that the important work entrusted to our office-bearers and our agents and to all who are willing to co-operate with us in any way is done efficiently and is progressing. These, I think, are the general conclusions which we shall all be more or less ready to draw from the reports; and there is only one special matter to which I would wish to refer. You are aware that, in the past year, we have had for the first time as Secretary of the Bible Society a gentleman [illegible] by the British and Foreign Bible Society [illegible] who will be able to give his whole time and duties of secretary to the Committee of the Bombay Auxiliary and correspondent of the London Committee. There is every reason for accepting the arrangement is thoroughly sound, and for hoping that it will help to promote efficiency in all departments of the Bible Society's work in this Presidency; and I feel sure that I can, on behalf of you all, offer a most cordial greeting and welcome to the new secretary, Mr. Douglas Green. I now call on the Secretary to read the report of the Bible Society's report.

Mr. C. Douglas Green, Secretary of the Bible Society, then read the report, from which we take the following extracts:—

In reviewing the work of this society for the past year, the committee cannot but feel deeply thankful to God for manifest tokens of his goodness. Although it can hardly be said, that the work of this Auxiliary has made any very rapid progress during the past year, yet it is a cause of thankfulness that there are indications of improvement. The general circulation of scriptures has been certainly good on the whole and decidedly better than that of the previous year. The report of issues and sales from the Bombay depot also shows a marked increase compared with last year, and it is a noticeable fact that among the purchasers at the depot there were many soldiers and school-boys. The return of colportage work come this year under two heads, scriptures sold by the society's colporteurs, and scriptures sold through various missions under the new scheme. The committee have allowed the number of men in the society's own employment to decrease in the hope that missionaries would be encouraged to take up the work of colportage by means of their own agents. This change of policy has been too recently made to estimate its probable effect, but so far the result has been that while the sales through the society's colporteurs have naturally fallen off the difference has been more than made up by sales under the 75 per cent. discount rules. A word may be said with regard to the contributions, which, although no less than last year are hardly what might be expected from a Presidency such as this. The contributions would have amounted to more had it not been for the fact that several of our most liberal subscribers have left the country. The committee earnestly hope that their places will be readily taken by others who will not only support the society by their offerings, but also by their prayers, sympathy and personal effort.

Marathi.—During the year an edition of the Gospel of Mark consisting of 15,000 copies, demy 16mo., and an edition of the Acts of the Apostles consisting of 5,000 copies, also demy 16mo. were printed under the superintendence of the Rev. Tukaram Nathuji. The printing of the new edition of the Marathi pocket New Testament consisting of 5,000 copies which was sanctioned by the committee in March, and for which paper was supplied by the Parent Society, had at the end of the year, advanced as far as the 7th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. Mr. Nathuji is also carrying the above work through the press. The edition of the Gospel of Luke in Marathi and English having been exhausted, it was resolved, in September to print 500 copies of the English version of the Gospel and to interleave the same with the Marathi version. This book is to be sold at one anna per copy. In December it was agreed to reprint 3,000 copies demy 16mo. of the book of Genesis, and 20,000 copies of the Gospel of Luke under the superintendence of the Rev. D. K. Shinde.

Gujarati.—In September it was resolved to reprint 10,000 copies of the Acts of the Apostles uniform with the Gospels printed in the previous year. It was also agreed to reprint 2,000 copies each of the books of Genesis and Psalms of the revised version. At the end of the year the printing of the edition of the Acts of the Apostles was nearly completed. The printing of the Gujarati New

than those in the previous year by Rs. 56-11-1. The contributions by the Parent Society—amounted to £1,070-4-1, and the local contributions to Rs. 1168-12-6. The committee regret to have again to state that although the chaplains throughout the presidency were requested to make collections in their respective churches in aid of the funds of the Society, only one responded to their appeal. The committee feel that in comparison with the grants made to this Auxiliary by the Parent Society, the amount contributed in this Presidency is very much less than it ought to be. The total receipts for the year, including the balance of last year brought forward, amounted to Rs. 20,791-4-2. The total expenditure was Rs. 16,910-12-4

In the month of June Mr. C. Douglas Green arrived in Bombay having been sent out by the Parent Society as Secretary to this Auxiliary. The committee have often, in former reports, expressed the hope that the way might be opened for the appointment of a paid secretary, and in what their hopes have been fulfilled, they would express their thankfulness to the Parent Society for the liberality which has made that appointment an accomplished fact. They pray that the rich blessing of God may accompany Mr. Green in all his labours, and that this new step in the history of this Auxiliary may be the beginning of a period of greatly increased usefulness and of extended interest. In September Mr. Henry Conder, who had been one of the vice-presidents of this Auxiliary for 17 years, tendered his resignation of the post in consequence of his being about to proceed to England on long leave for the benefit of his health. His resignation was accepted by the committee with regret, who put on record there sense of gratitude to him for his valuable services as vice-president, and an expression of their hope that he may be fully restored to health and brought back again in the Providence of God to take his place among them.

The committee cannot conclude this report without once again commending the great work of this society to the earnest prayers and hearty co-operation of all Christian people. It is hardly necessary to remind the Christian public of the vast importance of the work of the British and Foreign Bible Society and those Auxiliaries working in connection with it in this land of India. We who love and honour the Word of God and know full well what it has done for our own souls, should be only too willing to join hand in hand in the great cause of seeking to spread the knowledge of that Word in the dark places of the earth. The committee hopefully look forward to the work of another year, feeling assured that He Who hath been with them hitherto will continue to prosper the work of their hands for the glory of His own Name.

The Rev. Mr. Harding moved the adoption of the report. He said that it was satisfactory to notice that during the last year more than 56,000 copies of the Bible and Testament were sold in this Presidency. He pointed out that the list of donations was very meagre, and not at all what it ought to be. Native Christians' contributions were more than last year. But what should he say about hundreds and thousands of Christians, who had absolutely no share in the contributions. If the spirit of Jesus' entered their hearts, the Rs. 1,100 subscribed could be easily made, Rs. 11,000 every year. He then moved that the report an abstract of which had been read, be adopted as the report of the Society and published for circulation under the direction of the Committee.

The Rev. P. G. Taylor, in seconding the motion, remarked that the principal feature of the work of the Society for the year was the publication in Gujerati of the Bible. The work was found a most important one in Gujerat, specially in Ahmedabad.

The Rev. R. M. Gray then moved the appointment of the following Committee:—Patron: The Lord Bishop of Bombay; President: the Hon. Mr. H. M. Birdwood; Vice-Presidents: Rev. R. Stothert, Mr. J. Morris, Rev. W. G. Peel, and Mr. R. G. Currie: Committee: Messrs. J. Jackson, J. Macdonald, S. Tomlinson, F. J. Clark, H. A. Geyer, D. M. Inglis, A. R. King, M. T. Carrol, J. Jack, L. J. Robertson, F. H. Brown, A. F. Kidney, R. D. Pringle, Lieutenant-Colonel T. A. Freeman; Treasurer: Mr. J. Jackson: Secretary: Mr. C. Douglas Green; and Assistant Secretary: Mr. V. A. De Cunha.

Dr. D. Mackichan, in seconding the proposal, remarked that there was no Society which called for more zealous and devoted labour than that given by those who worked for this society. He would not speak so much upon the labour of those now entering the Committee but rather upon the labours of those who served the Society in days gone by. Certainly among those their late Secretary who now retired from duty for a short time, was entitled to their best thanks. The Rev. R. M. Gray, was a model Secretary and somehow or other the duty of the Secretary fitted very well the ministers of the Free Church who had held it in past years.

The motion was put to vote, and carried unanimously.

The Rev. T. Davis read the report of the Tract Society, from which we take the following extracts:—

The committee, in presenting this their sixty-eighth annual report, do so with the spirit of thankfulness for the prosperous year now completed. The extensive circulation of scriptural publications in the vernaculars of Western India with a view to assist in the evangelization of the peoples of this presidency is the object of the Tract and Book Society; and to this end, the committee cordially invite the co-operation of all those who are interested in this manifestly important work. It is a source of gratification to the committee that the many friends of the society have extended so much of their kind patronage for English publications and fancy goods; the entire profit of which is devoted to the vernacular publishing department. Although the financial position of the society is better than it ever has been, yet the profits of the imported publication department together with the kind grants of the Religious Tract Society, London, are inadequate to meet the increasing demands of the vernacular department.

During the year the society has lost several members of the committee, one of whom the Rev. J. G. Deimler has retired from the mission field after forty years' service; and our respected ex-president Mr. H. Conder left for a well-earned furlough. The committee, however, hope to welcome Mr. Conder back again in due course. Mr. J. Morris has ably fulfilled the duties of president since Mr. Conder's departure.

There has been no change in vernacular sub-committees, of which the Reverends J. E. Abbott and W. H. Dixon have assiduously carried on the secretarial duties, and to whom the committee tender their hearty thanks. They also desire to record their thanks to the Rev. Dr. Fairbank, editor of the Weekly Sunday School Paper the "Balshikshak," and to the Rev. Baba Padmanji, the Marathi editor. Mr. Herbert Row, the superintendent of the depot, has worked well during the past year with his somewhat limited staff. However, the committee have sanctioned the appointment of an extra assistant to cope with the growing business of the depot. At the suggestion of the finance committee several improvements have been effected in the depot, which will tend to its more efficient working and benefit our many customers. The Rev. Dr. Murdoch, the general Indian secretary, visited the depot in February last, and expressed his satisfaction at the business affairs of the society.

There has been a marked increase in the amount of sales during the past year. The total amount realised in sales has been Rs. 40,097-1-6. The nett assets exclusive of site, building, furniture and the stock of vernacular publications amount to Rs. 30,674-4-4. The committee have for some time had before them the need of increasing the sales in the vernacular department, and at the end of the year issued special appeals to missionaries and others offering vernacular literature at considerably reduced rates, which resulted in a temporary increase of sales. They would be glad to consider the opinions of experienced friends who could suggest methods of developing what is essentially the missionary sphere of the society. The sales of publications and fancy goods from England have been exceptionally good, and, to a great extent, make up the deficiency caused by the falling off of sales in the vernacular publications. The commission sales on behalf of the Christian Literature Society, India, amount to Rs. 7,591-12-10, being a marked increase on preceding years. A new catalogue was prepared by the superintendent and published in 1895, containing detailed price lists of the society's stock-in-trade.

The Rev. J. E. Abbott on behalf of the vernacular sub-committees, writes:—"The number of MSS. sent to the vernacular secretary during the year has been six. This is a smaller number than usual, and doubtless due to the fact that printing has been discontinued and authors have had no encouragement to present their works. The number of MSS. accepted by the committee has been nine. Three of these have been published during the year. It is of interest to note that one of the MSS. is an original work of fiction by an Indian lady. With few exceptions the MSS. sent in for approval, have been translations. The few original MSS. are works of fiction. The vernacular Christian literature is still so meagre that works on any subject are welcome. There is, however, special need of books for the help of bible study intended for Christians and Hindus, and books to meet the present phase of Indian thought." The society's almanac was published in Marathi and Gujarati, and the large sales of it indicate its continued popularity. The Sunday School Weekly Paper, the "Balshikshak" has been published, though at a great loss to the society. This paper has a wide circulation in the presidency, and its usefulness in Indian Sunday schools has been so manifest that the committee have no desire to increase its rate or to stop its publication. The committee have not lost sight of the need of English publications for the English-speaking non-Christian Indians, a sub-committee having been appointed to provide suitable literature for this class of readers. The work done by the Marathi editor, the Rev. Baba Padmanji during the year has been 15 MSS. examined and reported on, seven books revised and carried through the press. Mr. Padmanji has also privately prepared an important work consisting of "Homilettes on select passages of the Proverbs," freely translated from the "Pulpit Commentary." This important work will be published in due course.

The committee have again to record their great indebtedness for the kind and ready help of the Religious Tract Society, London, given during the past year. Their grants, without which it would have been impossible to have carried on the vernacular work, have been as follows:—Money grant for vernacular work, £ 250; printing paper (200 reams), £ 57-3; the R. T. S. has also intimated that a further grant of £100 will be given early this year. The committee also desire to acknowledge the kindness of the children's special service mission for their grant of pictorial leaflets and for defraying the cost of printing the same (Rs. 906-5-0); and that these interesting publications of the C. S. S. M. may be translated in the vernaculars and distributed gratis among the young people of this presidency. They also desire to record the kindness of the Bible Society, Christain Literature Society, and the Religious Tract Society, for granting conjointly a number of books for free distribution among students of colleges. The committee have been enabled during the year to make various grants of books. Odd numbers of periodical specimen copies, etc.

The committee acknowledge with thankfulness the kindness of those friends who have subscribed to the society during the past year, yet they desire to point out with regret that the subscriptions have decreased from Rs. 744-7-5 in 1894 to Rs. 567-7-6 in 1895. Considering the fact that all subscriptions and all profits are devoted for the benefit of the Christian and non-Christian Indians, they earnestly appeal to their Christian friends to financially support them in issuing "leaves for the healing of the nations" and extending the kingdom of God in this land. There are now accepted MSS. being kept back from the press for want of funds to publish them. They trust that this present year may be chracterized by large quantities of scriptural literature being disseminated by means of this society. They note with satisfaction that collections from five churches have been sent in, and they hope that many other Christian congregations will follow their example.

AMOUNT OF SALES DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS.

Years.	Total. Rs.	p.
1885	35,992	11 9
1886	36,301	3 4
1887	36,716	14 0
1888	29,721	4 0
1889	31,913	15 2
1890	25,789	1 10
1891	30,377	12 11
1892	30,650	0 4
1893	32,229	15 5
1894	38,044	12 6
1895	40,097	1 6
Total issues, 1888		189,140
" " 1887		227,989
" " 1890		508,227
" " 1891		446,496
" " 1892		447,178
" " 1893		2386,399
" " 1894		448,696
" " 1895		415,118
Average issues of eight years		367,096

PRINTING DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS.

Years.	Copies.	Pages.
1886	105,700	3,497,300
1887	113,500	1,777,500
1888	75,000	1,610 000
1889	225,000	3,076,000
1890	385,100	7,054,100
1891	443,000	4,251,000
1892	186,500	3,231,500
1893	199,800	3,167,400
1894	491,800	4,152,400
1895	274,300	5,801,100

The Rev. J. Ozanne moved that the report, of which an abstract had been read, be adopted as the report of the Society and published for circulation under the direction of the Committee.

The Rev. S. V. Karmakar seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. N. G. Velinker then moved the appointment of the following Committee:—

President:—Mr. James Morris. Committee:—Mr. Bapu Lakshmanwale, Hon. H. M. Birdwood, Mr. F. J. Clark, Mr. H. Crisp, Col. Freeman, Messrs. Hissamuddin, D. M. Inglis, J. Jack, J. Jackson, W. C. Keith, A. R. King, Dr. D. MacDonald, Messrs. J. MacDonald, M. H. Mody, R. D. Pringle, N. J. Welinkar, Rev. J. E. Abbott, Rev. Dr. Alexander, Revs. H. E. Barrell, A. H. Bowman, W. Clark, H. A. Crane, T. Davis, Dhanjibhai Nauroji, W. H. Dixon, J. F. Gardner, R. R. Gray, R. S. Hunne, S. S. Karmakar, C. J. Leggard, Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Revs. R. MacComish, Baba Padmanji, W. G. Peel, S. Rahator, R. Scott, Dayaram Shinde, W. H. Stephens, R. Stothert, Tukaram Nathuji, G. C. Walker, T. P. Fisher, J. Ozanne, N. McNicola, Sadharam Bhosle, and all Protestant Ministers who are members of the Society. Secretary: Rev. T. Davis. Treasurer: Mr. Frank J. Clark, Auditor: Mr. W. C. Keith. Secretaries to the Vernacular Publishing Committees: Revs. J. E. Abbott, and W. H. Dixon.

The Rev. Mr. A. H. Bowman seconded the proposal, which was carried unanimously.

The usual benediction terminated the proceedings.

SALE OF FEES IN PUBLIC MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

By order of Mr. P. C. H. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs Meherji Johnston and Company, the well-known auctioneers of Medows Street, sold by public auction, yesterday forenoon, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle-dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-Houses, Bandora, for the next financial year, commencing on the 1st proximo. The right of collecting fees from fresh and salt fish-sellers in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Market, Erskine Road Fish Market, Foras Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, for the same period, was also sold by public auction at the same place by the same auctioneers. Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper, the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, and Mr. Douglas Bennett, Superintendant of Municipal Markets and Slaughter-Houses, were present to supervise the auction. There was a fairly large number of bidders, and the competition was keen. The results of the sale are more satisfactory than those of the sale last year. The amount realised by sale of the right of collecting fees from cattle-dealers, butchers, etc., at the Bandora Slaughter-Houses, is larger than it as last year by Rs. 6,400; while the right of collecting fees from fresh and salt fish-sellers in the different Municipal markets has this year brought Rs. 1,030 more than last year. The following are details of the sales:—

The right of collecting fees from cattle-dealers, etc., at the Baroda Slaughter-Houses, Rs. 65,500, by Mr. Walji Hassam, the amount realised last year being Rs. 59,100.

The Fort Market, for Rs. 1,650, by Mr. Ramchander Mahadeo, the same as last year.

The Crawford Market for Rs. 7,325 by Messrs. D. Jeevanji and Sons the amount realised last year being the same.

The Erskine Road Market for Rs. 17,600, by Mr. Abdulalli Karimbhoy, the amount realised last year being Rs. 17,200.

The Pedder Road Market, Mazagon, for Rs. 1,550., by Messrs. Harridas Madhowji and Dewraj Samji, the amount realised last year being Rs. 1,250

The Colaba Market for Rs. 1,200, by Mr. Dawoodbhoy Jafferji, the amount realised last year being Rs. 1,000.

The Foras Road Market for Rs. 130, by Messrs. D. Jeevanji and Sons, there being no bid last year.

DEATH OF A TOURIST.

The Ceylon paper of March 10 says:—"Mr. Henry Murty, of Arbroath, Forfarshire, accompanied by Miss Murty, his daughter, came out to Colombo from Scotland last month on a visit to his son, Mr. J. O'Kane Murty, of the Civil Service, then stationed at Galle. The two visitors went to Galle for a few days and then Mr. J. O'K. Murty was transferred to the Colombo Customs. His relatives next went to Kandy for a short stay, and while Miss Murty proceeded as a guest to Wesshal estate, Nawalapitiya, Mr. H. Murty, four days ago, came down to the G. O. H., Colombo, where his son was also staying. He complained of fever, and Dr. Murray, who was called in, prescribed the usual remedies. On Tuesday Mr. Murty stayed in his room, but yesterday morning he felt so much better that he came down to breakfast. He was not feeling so well at tiffin time, when Dr. Murray visited him, and the doctor promised to come again late at night. His son was with him just before dinner, and then, as his father still appeared to be suffering from ordinary fever only, and in no degree worse, he went down to the dining hall and had dinner. It was then his duty to go across to the Custom House for about ten minutes. On his return his servant met him and said that Mr. Murty, sen., was worse. Mr. Murty, on hasteni g to his father's room, found him already dying. Dr. Fairlie, being in the hotel, was instantly summoned, but held out no possible hope. The temperature of the b dy was between 107 and 108 degrees, and the end came ten minutes later, the time being a quarter past 9 o'clock. Owing to the number of passengers in the place, the hotel was giving a dance at the time and, as soon as possible, the festive proceedings were stopped. On Dr. Murray arriving later, he found his patient dead. The medical gentlemen, however, were able to certify as to the cause of death, viz., hyperpyrexia, or sudden accession of fever.

DIVINE SERVICE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6 p.m.—Litany, Expository Address by the Lord Bishop of Bombay, and Miserere.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE SECOND JUDGE OF THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.

The following is the text of the representation made by the Bombay Presidency Association, to the Hon'ble Mr. G. W. Vidal, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, on the subject of Mr. McLeod's appointment as Second Judge of the Small Causes Court:—

Sir,—We are directed by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association to submit most respectfully the following representation with regard to the way in which it is proposed to fill the post of Acting Second Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court.

2. The Council learn that the present Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court having obtained leave for eight months, the Second Judge has been appointed to act for him under the provisions of the Presidency Small Causes Court Amendment Act of last year. To fill the vacancy thus caused, the Council understand that it is proposed by Government to appoint a junior European barrister, Mr. N. C McLeod, to act for the Second Judge.

3. The Council humbly feel it their duty to represent to Government, that the appointment of Mr. McLeod to act as Second Judge in the Small Causes Court is in contravention of the recommendations made by the Public Service Commission and the rules afterwards sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India on a consideration of the report of the said Commission.

4. The Council beg to submit that under the rules framed by the Government of India in 1879, with the express object of securing a wide field for the appointment of natives of India in the Public Service, no appointment of any European to any post in the Uncovenanted Service carrying a salary above Rs. 200 a month could be made without the previous sanction of her Majesty's Secretary of State. In his despatch on the report of the Public Service Commission, Her Majesty's Secretary of State declined to sanction the recommendation of the Commission that the rules of 1879 should be wholly cancelled. In para. 31 of that despatch, the Secretary of State said:—"The primary object with which the Commission was appointed was to extend the employment of the natives of India, and accepting that object as a proper one, I am unable to agree to the recommendation that the rules of 1879 should be wholly cancelled. The present Uncovenanted Service, in its executive and judicial branches, is, as I have shown, essentially Native Service, and the Provincial Service, ought in my opinion, to retain the same character. If it should hereafter be found by experience that the orders which now bar the entry of Europeans into the Uncovenanted Service are not altogether applicable to the constitution of the Provincial Services, it will be open to your Excellency's Government to reconsider them."

5. The Public Service Commission recommended that the Provincial Service should be recruited by a system of open competition ("wherever the Government of India thinks it not inexpedient") among persons under the age of 25 years, but that "in regard however, to first appointments to the judicial branch from the ranks of barristers, advocates or pleaders, competition would, in the opinion of the Commission, be out of place. But no barrister, advocate or pleader should be so appointed who has not been in the active service of his profession for at least three years, and is not possessed of a knowledge of the vernacular language as is required on the part of other persons before first appointment to the Provincial Service." The Commission also recommended that "the Government should retain power in very special cases and under prescribed conditions to make direct appointments to offices in the higher grades of the Provincial Service. With regard to such "special" appointments, the Commission recommended:—"For example, it may be desired under special circumstances, and on account of exceptional merit and ability proved in active professional practice, to appoint barristers, advocates or pleaders, not being in the service of Government, to the higher grades of the judicial branch. The Commission would reserve this power to the Government of India, believing that its exercise under exceptional circumstances would be conducive to the public interests; but it considers that, in order to provide a sufficient guarantee of fitness, the exercise of the power should be confined to barristers, advocates or pleaders of the High and Chief Courts, who are suitable in other respects, and have shown distinguished ability in the exercise of their profession for a period of not less than ten years. In the case of any such occasional appointment, it is, however, essential that the qualifications described above in regard to a thorough knowledge of the vernacular should be fully insisted upon." (Para. 82 of the Report of the Public Service Commission.)

6. The Government of India in their despatch on the report of the Public Service Commission substantially approved of these recommendations of the Commission. In para. 26 of their despatch, the Government of India said:—"Subsidiary to the main proposals for filling up the Provincial Service, the Commission makes two recommendations, which, with a slight qualification in the case of one, we approve. One recommendation is that no barrister, advocate or pleader should be appointed to the Provincial Service unless he can speak the Provincial vernacular, and has been at least three years actually practising his profession. This recommendation we accept with the qualification that the barrister, advocate or pleader should have practised his profession for three years in India. The other recommendation which we accept without qualification, is that the Government should reserve the power of making in special cases and under prescribed conditions direct appointments of natives of India to the higher grades of the Provincial Service. We are willing to agree to the Commission's stipulations that such appointments, when made to judicial offices, should be restricted to barristers, advocates or pleaders of an Indian High or Chief Court of not less than ten years' standing and acquainted with the Provincial vernacular."

7. Her Majesty's Secretary of State, in his despatch to the Government of India on the recommendations made by the Public Service Commission, expressed his approval of the above quoted proposals made by the Government of India. Her Majesty's Secretary of State in para. 32 of the despatch observed:—"I approve the proposal that the Government of India should reserve the power of making, in very special cases, and under prescribed conditions, direct appointments, whether of Natives or Europeans, to offices in the higher grades of the Provincial Service; and that in the case of the judicial branch, the exercise of this power should be confined to barristers, advocates or pleaders of an Indian High or Chief Court of not less than ten years' standing and possesing a thorough knowledge of the vernacular language of the Province. I entirely agree with the Commission that when it is considered necessary to recruit Europeans for the Provincial Service otherwise than under the published rules, the recruitment should be made by the Secretary of State. This will be in accordance with the established policy of the Government and its sound ness is not open to question."

8. The rules thus prescribed on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission by her Majesty's Secretary of State for the appointments of barristers, advocates or pleaders to the judicial branch of that Provincial Service, require that a barrister, advocate or pleader of not less than three years' actual practice in his profession should be appointed only to first appointments to the "junior" posts of the judicial branch of the service, provided he possesses a thorough knowledge of the Provincial vernacular; and that to qualify a barrister, advocate or pleader to the higher grades of that branch, he should, firstly, have shown distinguished ability in the practice of his profession for a period of not less than 10 years, and secondly, should possess a thorough knowledge of the Provincial vernacular.

9. The Council feel constrained to point out that the appointment of Mr. McLeod will contravene every one of the principles so authoritatively laid down. There are no special or exceptional circumstances to justify it; and there is an entire absence of the qualifications which are rigorously required as essential conditions. The Council regret that they are compelled to discuss personal qualifications; but when questions of public interest are involved in such discussion, it becomes a matter of duty and they have no alternative but to discharge it. Mr. McLeod is a barrister-at-law who was called to the bar in Hilary Term, 1890. He came out to India in September, 1890, and has had up to the present time but little practice. There is no vernacular language of the Presidency of which he possesses a thorough, or in fact, any knowledge at all.

10. Mr. McLeod's appointment to act as Second Judge of the Small Causes Court cannot be regarded as one falling within the class of the first or lowest appointments in the lower grades of the judicial branch of the Provincial Service; though even if it were possible to regard it in that way, the absence of the essential qualification of a thorough knowledge of a vernacular language disqualifies him from coming within the rule. The appointment falls properly within the rules prescribed for appointments whether of Natives or Europeans, to offices in the higher grades of the Provincial Service. The conditions prescribed for such appointments are altogether absent in Mr. McLeod's case. He has not been in the exercise of his profession for a period of ten years, and has not distinguished ability in the exercise of it even for a period of less than ten years. The further essential qualification which should be fully insisted on for such an occasional and exceptional appointment, viz., a thorough knowledge of the vernacular, is also wanting.

11. The total contravention of the rules which is thus involved in Mr. McLeod's appointment is infinitely emphasized by the fact that the new appointee is placed over the heads of competent and qualified Judges of the court who have every claim for promotion. The Public Service Commission in referring to the operation of the rules of 1879 said at page 36 of their report:—"It is understood that all the above appointments, whether those of Presidency Magistrates or Judges of Small Causes Courts at the Presidency towns or elsewhere, are subject to the rule laid down in 1879 whereby the sanction of the Government of India or of the Secretary of State is necessary to the appointment, whether permanent or temporary, of persons not being natives of India unless the person appointed belongs to the covenanted Civil Service or to the Staff Corps. The papers placed at the disposal of the Commission do not enable it to say with certainty whether those orders have carried out in all cases; but it may be observed that in some instances appointments, notably of Judges of Presidency Small Causes Courts, seem to have been conferred upon Europeans although there is nothing to show that qualified Natives were not available." In the present case, it is impossible to say that qualified Natives were not available. In Mr. C. M. Cursetji, the present Third Judge, there is an officer of undoubted qualifications. He is a barrister-at-law of 26 years standing, and was practising in the Bombay High Court before his appointment as Small Causes Court Judge at Ahmednagar in 1874. He was transfered to Ahmedabad in 1877 where he served till 1886, when he was appointed Fourth and promoted to be Third Judge. On three different occasions he was appointed to act as Chief Judge in the Bombay Small Causes Court. Public opinion has long recognized that there has been no more hard-working, conscientious, independent, and impartial Judge in the Small Causes Court than Mr. Cursetji. He is regarded as a judge whose remarkably shrewd power of appreciating and sifting evidence secures the thorough administration of substantial justice, and bearing in mind the class of work in the Small Causes Court, there is no qualification which is of higher value than this. It is difficult to understand the grounds on which it is possible to place a barrister of five years standing, with but little practice, and with no judicial experience whatever, over the head of a barrister of 26 years standing, of 22 years' judicial experience, and an honorable and meritorious record.

12. But the objection to Mr. McLeod's appointment does not rest here. It equally does injustice to the other Judges of the Small Causes Court and the older members of the Subordinate Judicial Service. The Fourth Judge of the Small Causes Court is a pleader of long standing and experience and the Fifth Judge is a Mahomedan barrister who was called to the Bar in 1880 and who was a Small Causes Court Judge at Karachi for several years and thence promoted to the Bombay Court.

13. It may be said that on Mr. Chitty's going on leave, there would be no European judge in the court without a new appointment. But the Provincial Service is an essentially Native Service, and even if an European needed to be appointed, there is no reason whatever why an European of extremely slender qualifications should be placed over the head of Native officers of better qualifications instead of beginning at the lowest rung of the ladder. It may not be amiss here to point out that the additions to the exceptions to the rule laid down in Lord Cranbrook's despatch of 1873, so far as the Small Causes Court is concerned, relate to appointments in the Presidency Small Causes Court to which it is by law necessary to appoint a barrister or an advocate. In the present case, there is no such legal compulsion.

14. The question of the extended employment of the natives of India in the higher offices of her Majesty's Services in this country has often occupied the serious attention of her Majesty's Government, and it was with a view to settle it in a satisfactory manner that the Government of India appointed in 1886 the Public Service Commission. That Commission went into the whole question with great care and submitted to the Government of India its recommendations, the object of which was to give the natives of India a fair share in the offices of the Public Service of the country and thus enable her Majesty's Government to fulfil its pledge. Those recommendations, though they have in more than one respect fallen short of their reasonable and legitimate aspirations, were substantially adopted by the Secretary of State for India in Council after mature consideration and have been regarded by the natives of India as betokening to some extent the sincere desire of her Majesty's Government to abide by its avowed policy of employing the natives of India as far as they ought to be employed in the higher offices of the country.

15. In this connexion, the Council respectfully venture to take the opportunity of pointing out that it is most disastrous to the interests of the due administration of justice to appoint to judicial posts, young men without training and experience, and totally unacquainted with the ways and manners of the natives of the country. Such appointments are specially inexpedient and mischievous in the case of Small Causes Courts. These courts have to dispose of summarily thousands of cases; and nin-etenths of the work depend, not so much on knowledge of law, but on power to appreciate evidence based on a thorough acquaintance and knowledge of the way and habits of the people. It is impossible for a young barrister, utterly foreign to native life, and without training and experience to supply that defect, can satisfactorily deal with judicial work of this character. It may be said that the salaries attached to the junior posts of Small Causes Court Judges do not attract barristers of standing and practice; but that is only a reason for filling them up with competent Native officials, and not for appointing young men without the needful qualifications. Instead of creating an occasion for special appointments against the rules, it is an argument against such action.

16. The Council respectfully urge that it is of the greatest political importance not to depart from the rules and principles thus promulgated, and they consider it their duty to solicit the consideration of Government to appointments which fail to accord with those rules and principles. They believe Mr. McLeod's appointment to be of that character, and respectfully beg that his Excellency in Council will be pleased to reconsider the matter in view of the representations above set forth.—We have, &c.

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA,
President and Chairman of Council.
DINSHA EDULJI WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
A. M. DHARAMSI,
Honorary Secretaries.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER (LIGHT HORSE AND RIFLES) RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

MATCHES XIII. and XIV. of the above Association were concluded at Cooria on Monday, the 16th instant. The following are the results:—

"I" Company 1st Team (Cathedral High School Cadets).

	150 yds.	600 yds.	Total.	Rs. Prize.
Cadet A Hardie	22	24	46	
Cadet E Grennan	22	23	45	
Corpl H Scott	22	23	45	35
Cadet L McEwan	22	22	44	
Cadet J Limpus	25	19	44	
Cadet Ernest Fern	17	19	36	
Totals	130	130	260	

"I" Company 2nd Team (Cathedral High School Cadets).

Lce Corpl R Roberts	20	28	48	
Cadet A Idle	19	25	44	
Cadet H Fry	21	18	39	18
Cadet F D'Souza	22	16	38	
Cadet E King	19	16	35	
Cadet A Pringle	23	10	33	
Totals	124	111	235	

"L" Company 1st Team (St Mary's School Cadets).

Sergt J Behrmann	26	24	50	
Cadet J Dias	24	18	42	
Sergt A Dias	22	15	37	12
Sergt R Hoogwerf	18	16	34	
Cadet P Pereira	17	12	29	
Lce Corpl F Rozario	13	13	26	
Totals	120	98	218	

MEDALS.

For the best aggregate score made by a Cadet, 15 and under 18 years of age, the B V R A Silver Medal. For second best aggregate the B V R A Bronze Medal. Lce Corpl R Roberts ("I" Co), 46 points, Silver Medal, and Cadet A Hardie ("I" Co), 46 points, Bronze Medal.

For the best aggregate score made by a Cadet, under 15 years of age, the B V R A Silver Medal. For second best aggregate the B V R A Bronze Medal. Cadet J Limpus ("I" Co), 44 points, Silver Medal, and Cadet H Fry ("I" Co), 39 points, Bronze Medal. Seven teams entered.

MATCH XIV.—(Instructors).

	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total	Prize Rs.
Sergt Major J H Downing	24	26	50	20
Sergt Instr F W Nalty	25	16	41	10
Lce Corpl P Pelen	17	14	31	10
Corpl J Walker	8	16	24	5
Lce Corpl J Carroll	14	10	24	5

Seven entered.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 17.

Jones, Major, Bo, R E, on leave, from Poona.
Garsten, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd Middlesex Regt, on leave, from Ahmednagar.
Wolsely, Major-Genl. Punjab, Comdg Lahore Dist, on leave, from Mean Mir.
Smith, Lt, Punjab, A D C to G O C, Lahore Dist, on leave, from Mean Mir.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 13th March, 1896.

1. Company Drill and Guard Mounting at 5-30 p.m. on Thursday the 19th instant, on the Ground in front of Headquarters. Dress—Any.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Squadron will parade at Church Gate Station, at 6-15 o'clock this morning.
Dress.—Drill order.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th March, 1896.

1. On Saturday next the 21st instant the Corps will parade on the Oval in front of the Club premises Rampart Row at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the annual Gun Target practice.
Dress:—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.
2. There will be class firing at Cooria every morning this week and next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m., and Byculla 12 minutes later.
3. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters every evening this week and next at 8-30 p.m., except Saturdays.
4. A smoking Concert will be held in the Byculla Head-quarters on Saturday evening next the 21st instant.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 14.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Surgn Lieut Col A Crombie, M D, Surgn Supt of the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, is granted furlough on private affairs out of India under Rule IX of the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868, for seven months and eleven days, with effect from the 21st inst, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Surgn Major R Cobb, Civil Surgn of Patna, is appointed to officiate as, Surgn Supt of the Presidency General Hospital Calcutta, during the absence on furlough of Surgn Lieut Col A Crombie, M D, or until further orders.

Surgn Lieut Col J O'Brien, MD, CM, Professor of Surgery, Medical College Calcutta, and ex-officio First Surgn to the College Hospital, is granted furlough on private affairs out of India under Rule IX of the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868, for two hundred and nineteen days, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Surgn Lieut Col R D Murray, M B, Civil Surgn, Howrah, is appointed to officiate as Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and ex-officio First Surgn to the College Hospital, during the absence on furlough on private affairs of Surgn Lieut Col J O'Brien, MD, CM, or until further orders.

Surgn Lieut Col C H Joubert, M B, F R C S, Professor of Mid-wifery, Medical College, Calcutta, and Obstetric Physician, Eden Hospital, is granted furlough on private affairs out of India, under Rule IX of the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868, for two hundred and sixteen days, with effect from the 14th April 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Surgn-Major A W D Leahy, M D, F R C S, Civil Surgn, 24-Parganas is appointed to officiate as Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, and Obstetric Physician, Eden Hospital, Calcutta, during the absence on furlough on private affairs of Surgn-Lieut-Col C H Joubert, M B, F R C S, or until further orders.

Surgn-Major R N Campbell, M B, I M S, is appointed to officiate as Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair, vice Surgn-Lieut-Col D P MacDonald, M D, who has been granted eight months' furlough on private affairs, with effect from the 20th March 1896.

Mr P O'Kinealy, Barrister-at-Law, Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, is granted extraordinary leave for one year, with effect from the 5th March 1896.

Mr A M Dunne, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to officiate as Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, during the absence on leave of Mr P O'Kinealy, or until further orders.

Capt T H Bairnsfather, S C Cant Magte of Umballa, has been granted an extension of leave for six months, on private affairs, by H M's Secy of State for India.

The Rev C W Darling is appointed to be a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical Estabt to fill an existing vacancy.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE enormous increase which has been demanded in the speed of steamships in the past few years has brought the question of how best to provide and distribute their necessary engine-power into much prominence. It is not so very long ago that twin-screws were substituted for single screws in our warships; or rather it would be more correct to say that we ceased to fit ships with single screws only. The advantages of the twin-screw system of propulsion are so obvious that we need scarcely in these days enumerate them. Suffice it to say that its adoption provided a very ready means of placing very large engine-power in a vessel, and of constructing the engines of such dimensions that very little difficulty was experienced in placing them low down in the vessel and well under water section, even in ships having vertical engines situated underneath a protective deck. In the Blake and Blenheim, each of 20,000 indicated horse-power, the total power is distributed amongst four sets of inverted engines; the vessels are fitted with twin-screws, and two sets of engines are attached to each propeller shaft, and are so arranged that the forward sets of engines in either engine-room can be connected to or disconnected from the after sets and propeller shafts on their respective sides as may be desired.

It is high time, thinks a service paper, that the intentions of the Commander-in-Chief with regard to extentions of regimental commands should be explained. If it is to be understood that an extension is to follow as a matter of course after a successful four years, then the situation already reached becomes intelligible, and the stigma now attached to certain seconds-in-command will be removed. At present the prevailing idea appears to be that extensions are granted to lieutenant-colonels upon the ground that the next senior officers are at all events less capable than they, if not altogether unfit to succeed them. Granting, however, that Lord Wolseley intends simply to reward merit displayed during the exercise of command, and at the expense of delaying the promotion of juniors, it does not seem that he has chosen a course of action which commends itself to the best interests of the service. These views is held by every regimental officer of standing with whom we have been brought in contact, and we have had exceptional opportunities of late of gauging the opinions of such officers.

About two years since the attention of the Duke of Cambridge was called to the fact that a regular battalion, stationed, if we remember rightly, in Alexandria, had taken a prominent part in the conduct of a religious ceremony. The result was the issuing of an Order forbidding the army taking part in a religious service in any such manner. Clearly, writes the "United Service Gazette," the volunteer force, as part of the army, should be made to conform in this as in all other respects practicable. We strongly hold that every man, whatever his position or belief, should be allowed to worship in the manner he thinks right without any interference from military or other authorities; but at the same time he has no possible moral or other right when wearing her Majesty's uniform to constitute himself a conspicuous feature in a religious procession.

Of the three Red Books, Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry Drill, the last is in all respects vastly inferior to either of the two others. Artillery Drill for example is crammed with all sorts of useful knowledge, things with which all officers are supposed to be fairly acquainted but regarding which, as a matter of fact, they are generally rusty except immediately after passing an examination. Armed with his Red Book the artillery officer who finds himself in command of an isolated detachment is provided with facts and figures at a moment's notice. But the infantry officer needs other books besides that relating to his own arm whenever he requires to refresh his memory. The Infantry Drill Book admits of a great deal of improvement both as regards the matter which it should contain and the editing of even that which is included within its present pages.

It would indeed be a great advantage to officers of every branch of the service if a comprehensive manual could be compiled, of such a nature as to provide within a small compass a sort of "dictionary of difficulties" to which they could turn for information upon all simple matters of fact or detail connected with their own or any other arm. A book based upon a short precis of the "Soldiers' Pocket Book" would answer the purpose admirably, provided that the work of cutting down the original text, and adding or eliminating statistics as required, were performed by a thoroughly competent practical soldier experienced in his profession and capable of saying much in a few words. What is required is a book which could be carried at all times in the breast pocket without inconvenience.

The "Soldiers' Pocket Book" is too bulky, and although it contains nothing that is not useful it includes a great deal which travels beyond the needs of the majority. Lord Wolseley himself is probably too much occupied with his duties as Commander-in-Chief to find time for such a task as that suggested, but if he were to depute some suitable officer to undertake and execute it he would be doing a real service to the officers of the Army. Sir Henry Rawlinson's "Officers' Note-Book" approches more nearly to what is needed than any other work with which we are acquainted, so far as the printed matter is concerned. It has however the fault that the blank leaves are bound into the book in place of forming a separate attachment to be renewed when required.

It has been said—with what regard for truth we are not concerned to inquire—that in America the object of the railway companies is to get people to travel, whilst in this country the reverse seems to be the case. It is however a subject of congratulation that the booking clerk has not the power to raise the fare on issuing a ticket to an officer. In many parts of this country the idea still lingers that however many slugs, snails, and puppy dog's tails may have originally gone to the composition of a boy, once the boy has become a man and the man an officer he is henceforth supposed to be made of one element alone, Money, until he quits the Army. In other countries this is not so. An officer who has recently been travelling in Austria met an officer in the train who was travelling in the usual way with a ticket for which he paid one quarter the ordinary price charged to civilian passengers. He was informed that there was an arrangement between the Government of Germany, Italy and Austria that officers could travel at this rate in the countries named, and he suggests that there should be a compact to this effect to include the whole of the countries of Europe. He adds: "This is certainly an idea which it would be well to carry out in England, if our railway companies could be induced to try the experiment. We are not living in the day of purchase now, and officers have, more often than not, 'plenty brains' without a corresponding amount of money." We may say ditto to this suggestion, but a serious difference exists as between this country and the countries named, since in the latter officers constantly wear uniform.

The exhibition of auto-motor carriages at the Imperial Institute, writes the "Broad Arrow," was interesting not only to civilians but to soldiers. To our thinking these new vehicles may be adapted with advantage to military purposes. The chief difficulty of a commander is the question of transport, further increased by the necessity of providing forage for the transport horses. The auto-motor carriage dispenses with horses, and the amount of forage in the shape of fuel is comparatively small. The principal carriages of this description have already had their possibilities of usefulness recognised by the occasional employment of a crude and heavy type, the Steam Sapper. With an improved auto-motor vehicle a large portion of the trains of an army would have their work much lightened.

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"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
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These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.
OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.
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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

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HARLENE FOR THE HAIR
WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a Rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.
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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co's TRADE MARK WHISKY

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 187-.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to his Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with, also that the Corks, Capsules, and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

"G.B." DIABETES WHISKY.
FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

Collects the FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

BEFORE USE.

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.
Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.
AFTER USE.

EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*
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HARRIS'S
Harness Composition
Apply a very small quantity of Composition to the Harness with the end of the Stiff Brush, then use the other part of the Brush and it will produce a fine Polish which by a light rub with a soft Cloth will become Brilliant and resist Water. Keep the Box covered.
HARRIS

WATERPROOF.
In Constant Use for 50 Years throughout the United Kingdom.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers, and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 1852T, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries
DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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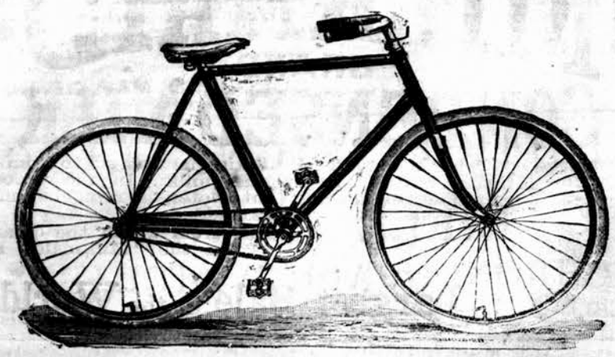

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For Strength, Lightness and Easy running.

Light Roadster.....27 lbs.
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Notice the Chain Wheel.

A Single Machine at full wholesale Discount.

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TRAVEL- BROWN. BLACK. NAVY. } Rs. 5-4, cash.
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VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
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For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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FOR INFANTS CHILDREN. INVALIDS & THE AGED.

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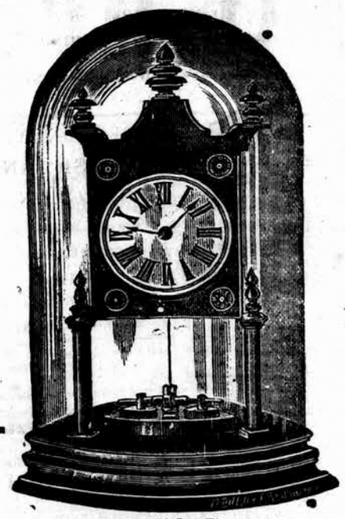

Torsion Pendulum, 400 Day Timepiece Requires winding not oftener than once a year.
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MUSICAL CHIMING TUBES CLOCK.
Highest London finish, height 9 feet, 6 inches. Solid Rosewood case and brass ornamentation, with silver and pearl dial.
Clock chimes quarters on 4 or 8 musical tubes.
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In gilt and nickel with revolving lantern, alternately exhibiting flashes of green, red and white lights.
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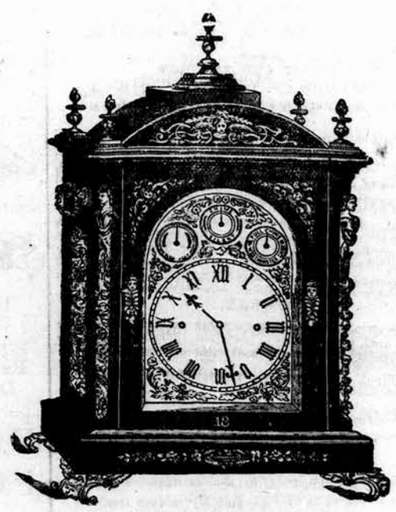

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Ebonized case with gold ornaments, 10 inch silver dial, chiming the quarters on an octave of sonorous bells and striking hours on deep toned gong ..... Rs. 450.
Similar Clock, large size ..... „ 700.

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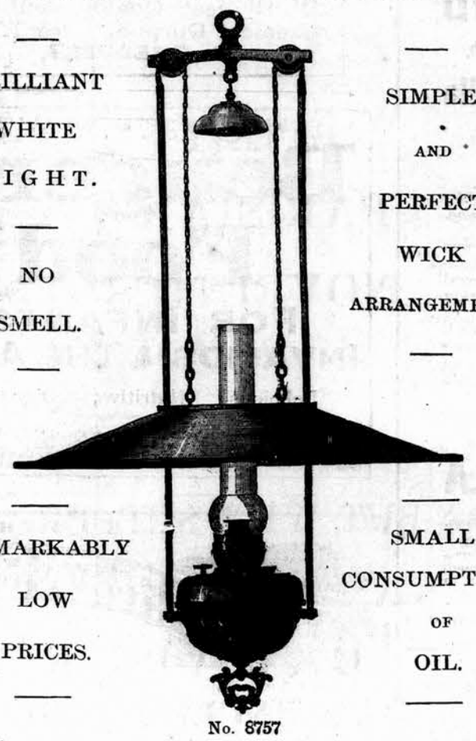

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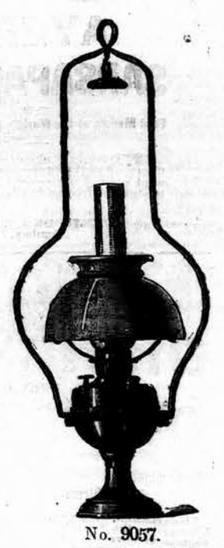

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Maltine

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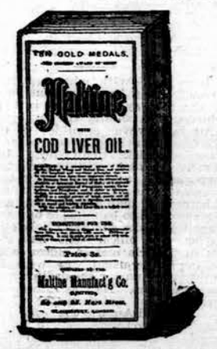
The most PALATABLE, DIGESTIBLE, and NOURISHING PREPARATION of COD LIVER OIL.



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For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago. Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

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